VOLUME XIV.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 25.

CONTENTS.

gricultural.-Notes by the Way-Pencil Sketches by the Way-The Agricultural College-My Experience with Shropshires and their Cros-ses-Michigan Sheep in Texas-The Grape Leaf Flea Beetle-Information Wanted-Michigan Crop Report-Macomb County Sheep Breeders' Association. Horse Matters.—Training Trotters—Glanders and Farcy.....

and Favy.

The Farm.—Plan to Save the Litters—Rye for Grain and Fodder—Potash in the Soil—Importing Breeding Stock—Ticks on Sheep—Value of Hen Manure—Butter Yields—Agricultural

ntems.

Morticultural.—The Fruit Interests of California—South Haven and Casco Pomological Society—Michigan Horticultural Society-Roses—The Apple Aphis—Making Lawns—Another Enemy to Strawberries—Horticultural Notes. Editorial.—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Hops Dairy Products—Wool—Wool Notes...... News Summary.—Michigan.... General—Foreign.....

Poetry.—Somebody—Dutchman's Breeches—In Life's Late Spring. Miscellaneous .- Love in Ashes-Mexican Traits-

The Year Without a Summer—Work in a Great Kitchen—How One-Armed Men Care for Them-selves—Don't be Afraid of Work—Received elves—Bont to Antau The Barber Grows Sarcastic. That Dreadful Boy—The Latest Snake Story— What a Lie Did—Varieties—Chaff. What a Lie Did—Varieties—Chroumstances— Punctuality—Useful Recipes.

Veterinary.—Obscure Congenital Disease Among the Colts—Probably Indigestion—Megrims in the Horse—Congenital Deformity in a Colt... Stock Notes.

Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Visit to the Farm of Mr. J. F. Hagaman -His Herd of Shorthorns-Appearance of the Wheat Fields in this Vicinity.

The day following the plowing match near Romeo, in company with Mr. John McKay, we drove over to the farm of Mr. John F. Hagaman, some five or six miles west of Romeo. The country in that direction is quite rolling, too much so, perhaps, for agricultural operations, but abounds in fine views, well cultivated its rolling character peculiarly adapts it to the raising of stock. Sheep and cattle do well, and flocks of the former met the eye everywhere. At one point where a stream crossed the road sheep washing was in progress, and flocks were passed on the road either returning home or on their way to the stream for that purpose. A newly washed Merino sheep is a decidedly uncomfortable looking animal, and no doubt feels worse than he looks. It is a barbarous custom, although no doubt a paying one under, the present system of marketing wool.

Arriving at Mr. Hagaman's residence, e found his surroundings "all torn up the spirit of improvement having evidently seized him with a strong grip. The yards were filled with building material, and a large barn was in process of erection. His residence was also in the hands of the mason and the carpenter, or rather awaiting them We found Mr. H. laid up sick, and expecting a visit from the doctor. The backward spring, and failure of the builders to get through with their work on account of the continued rains, had worled him into a low fever, and while he seemed glad to welcome us, it was evidently an effort for him to appear cheerful. But a few minutes' talk seemed to have a good effect upon him, and by the time dinner was ready he was "braced up" sufficiently to eat a "square meal." After doing justice to Mrs. Hagaman's well filled table, the party started for the stables to look over the stock. Mr. H. leading the way. In one stable we found the bull Earl of Springwood, bred by Col. J. B. Taylor, of London, Ont., which has been at the head of this herd some time. He is a deep red in color, is now nine years old, and has proved a very valuable animal to Mr. Hagaman. He was in good condition, and as supple and active as a three-yearold. Individually he is a fine animal, with straight lines, good head and neck, good loin, and a touch that denotes rare feeding quality. His breeding is excellent, and traces back through some of the best families of the Shorthorn. His pedigree is as follows:

EARL OF SPRINGWOOD 29487—Red; calved Dec. 24, 1873; bred by J. B. Taylor, London, Ont. Sire—7th Earl of Oxford 9985. Duchess of Springwood, by Duke of Magdala 7976. 1 g dam—Duchess of Winfield, by Duke of Corn well 3854. 2 g dam—Duchess of Portland, by Lord Ducie (18181).

3 g pam—Imp. Alice Maud, by Grand Duke (10284) 4 g dam—Cicely, by Duke of Northumberland 5 g dam—Craggs, by Son of 2d Hubback (2683).

g dam—Craggs, a cow owned by Thos. Bates, and descended from the stock of Mr. Maynard of Eryholme. This bull was brought into Michigan

was purchased of him in May, 1877, by Mr. Hagaman. We have had the opportunity of seeing a number of his stock, both in the herd of Mr. Hagaman and in the hands of others. In every case that has come under our observation he has imparted his good qualities to his stock with him stood a yearling bull, which is good. The beautiful landscape from a a very good sample of this stock. Some high point of his farm will not be readily young calves were also looked over, and effaced from our memory. A pressing inpronounced very creditable.

The cows of the herd were all in pasdrove through the lane between the fields to have a look at them. The woods past a half miles from Almont village) says, ture in which they were is a beautiful place; a small lake fed by springs occupies "Grant," were never known to refuse any-

the center, and from it runs a small thing, we cheerfully accepted his hospital- THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. same temperature, and is a beautiful little all of large size, reds and red roans in color, and some of them animals of great substance. They were mostly in milk, generally with young calves, but looked mooth and well fleshed. Mr. Hagaman pointed out a young cow that was giving 17 quarts of milk daily, and another that frequently gave 19 quarts. The whole herd seemed to have the milking quality well developed, as shown by their large, well shaped udders. A couple of yearling heifers were very handsome animals, and showed the quality of their sire as handlers. Mr. Hagaman said he had found these animals very kindly feeders, which with only ordinary care would take on flesh very rapidly. The herd was commenced with females tracing back to has been used as good bulls as could be obtained. The herd comprises a nice lot of very useful cattle, and has been a good thing for this neighborhood, as it has shown farmers the difference in value between such stock and natives. The herd is well represented among the farmers of this and adjoining counties. An aged cow, now nineteen years old, was in a separate field with a fine calf by her Returning, we had a look over the the site of a very fine barn which was about to be commenced. The site selected is a side hill, but only slightly elevated above the surrounding land, as Mr H. is not favorably impressed with basements for stock. It will have a stone foundation. Near it a fine spring has been tapped, over which he proposes to dences. The country is well watered, and water. In the horse stable we found a handsome Hambletonian colt, from the stallion owned by Mr. Mc Taggart of Romeo, of good color, and a well finished

animal. There is also a large flock of sheep kept on the farm, but they were away being washed under the care of Mr. Hagaman's son. They are grades, but are being improved by the use of thoroughbred

rams.

By the time we had got through looking at the stock, and the wheat and corn hearty good-bye from Mr. Hagaman we two good tenant houses, three fine, thrifulled out for Romeo.

PENCIL SKETCHRS BY THE WAY

As my trips are continuous, and my routes uncertain, so far as passing over the county by a well devised plan laid out by the powers that be, you must pardon me for reverting back to those places that I have referred to in previous articles. While in the town of Almont we had the pleasure of calling at the large farm of Urial Townsend, where we found him busy looking after a large force of masons and carpenters who were actively engaged in laying the walls and framing the huge timbers for the barn that he is now building. Mr T. had barely time to tell us that its size was 44x88 with a shed attached 34x50, with substantial walled basement underneath, the whole structure intended for stock stabling, that he owned 400 acres | ing remarkably well. The farm is divided of land; that it was stocked with 260 fine wooled grade sheep, a lot of grade cattle. and thoroughbred Shorthorn bull. "but had no time to show you around, but time family residence. The other large house to subscribe and pay for your valuable paper, which I, and other prosperous farm- ed the farm for several years. From the ers in the State, have neglected to take.' Wishing success and good bye he leaves landscape, [and left it and its owner us and we hasten on to visit and inter-

view others of less haste. We find Wallace Hewett to be one of the best farmers and one of the most his fine bred Hambletonian stallion Hardgenial men that we have met in many a wood, and accepted. We thought of the day. He owns 55 acres, one mile west horses we had seen in Oriental climes and and a little north of Almont. As we look foreign lands, and the many fine studs in over it we think of the wife that is well this, our own land, that had been trotted willed and the little farm that is well tilled, for this little farm is one of the most stables. As the groom led him out, the productive that we have ever seen. It is green grass and foliage forming a backnot unusual for him to raise 40 bushels of ground, with Hardwood, standing fully wheat to the acre; indeed, he tells us, with 16 hands high, with head erect, conscious not a smile on his face, that his wheat crop of his own majesty, and the bright sunlight has averaged over 31 bushels to the acre glancing from his rich, bright colored, for the last 10 years, and he knows of silky coat in the fore-ground, it was a fine farmers that are going from this State to picture. As we look at him we see one Dakota to better themselves. He is one of the finest trotting stallions in the counof the most thorough and systematic try, surpassing in beauty of form and by Mr. J. P. Sanborn of Port Huron, and farmers that we have ever met. As we tra- symmetry almost any other that has falverse his fields and listen to his system, we len under our notice. We see the clean wish that more would do likewise. He is a head of the Messenger, the large bearing sheep fancier, and though having only a shoulders and good bone of the Hamblesmall flock, they show his kindly care. tonian, and muscles like the wild horse of Only three of them are registered, but an the plains. This horse has beauty, style, addition will be made to them this fall. in a marked degree. In the same stable his old Messenger mare, all of which are He showed us two fine Bashaw colts from vitation from a subscriber tempts us to trail behind a good stepper, and shortly of nose to tail he is as near perfection ture at the back of the farm, and the party we find ourselves at the home of Sol. Cook, "you are my guest," and as we, like

stream of clear water, very cold. The lake ity, for we wished to see what we had is surrounded by sloping hills, covered with often heard of as "the best grade buck" in a green sward of natural grasses, with giant | the State; which at two years old had sheardepth of 20 feet, the water is always of the 13 months growth. As we look him over we are inclined to believe the report. sheet of water. Here we found the females | This fine fellow is bred from Taylor stock. of the herd, apparently well contented He also showed 136 good grades. We also with their surroundings. The cows are saw a full bred Shorthorn bull, three years old out of Earl of Springwood (Mr. Hagafarm of 182 acres about 14 years, during which time he has made many improveroadside is a low piece of ground of some ten acres which but a few years ago was a lake from which ice was cut to supply the families near by; but it has been materialized into one of the most valuable roadside at such places as to convenient ly water several farms with a constant the Cox importation of 1816, and on them and unfailing supply of this necessary pasture for its owner. We leave this pleasant home with the promise that the weight of the clip of the buck shall be re-Laughlin of Dryden. We find very pleasowned it but four years. He showed us his thoroughbred Shorthorn bull Belcher, which will be four years old in November. He is red and white in color, and we saw by the Woods of Romeo and was sired by Earl of Springwood 23063; dam Fannie by Park Farm Prince 1093, etc. This bull is well bred and of good form and make up. There is a good bunch of stock on this farm.

Two miles north of Romeo, on the road J. D. Elliott This farm when purchased had sadly deteriorated and was an unpleasing sight to a tidy farmer, there being any amount of brush, stone heaps, etc., in the corners of the fences. This is all changed, and the 113 immense stone predicted that the time was near at hand heaps have been placed in three miles of substantial stone wall and 700 rods of un- sugar and syrups needed by her citizens derdraining. It is now a fine farm and very nearly \$1,200. We find an elegant house, fields. Mr. McKay admonished us that it costing \$3,600, with good substantial barns | College in the way of appropriations for was very near train time, and with a and a new one to be built this fall. Also

> supplying water inside house and yards. We also saw a bunch of good young cattle that are rapidly fattening with the fast growof winter wheat looking so good that no each. Each party was taken to one of chronic grumbler could find fault with it. these rooms, where a very substantial It, with its pretty surroundings, is a desirable home for any one, even if they were men of leisure.

Just outside the limits of the village westward is the 234 acre farm of Mr. A. J. Sikes, who has owned it since 1859. As we drove around it with its genial owner he told us there was not a rod of waste land upon it, and from what we could see and learn we are satisfied that there is no better in Macomb County. The 300 sheep kept upon it were feeding in clover up to their backs, and his grade cattle are lookinto 20 acre fields. There are 275 young maple trees set along the roadside. He is making extensive improvements in the is occupied by Mr. Taylor, who has workhigh grounds of this we saw a delightful

with regrets that we could stay no longer. A kindly invitation, as we met Mr. W. R. Armstrong, was given to us to look at out for our inspection, as we went to the strength and action, combined in a won derful degree with clean, flat limbs and good feet-for what is a trotter without them? He weighs 1200 pounds and is one of the finest bred stallions in the State today, with Blackwood Jr. for sire an Irene by Columbus for a dam. He ha trotted a mile in 2:241, a half-mile in 1:081 as any horse we ever saw. His owner Mr. Armstrong, is entitled to much credit for his efforts to improve the trotting

stock of the State by bringing such

ON THE WING.

horse for fanciers to breed from

The annual visit of representatives of the State Agricultural Society, the State trees scattered over it. This lake has a ed 331 lbs. of good stapled fine wool of Grange, the State Pioneers' Association and the State Horticultural Society, was made on Wednesday of last week. The representatives of the various bodies named assembled at the Hudson House, Lansing, where conveyances awaited them, and were driven to the College grounds. man's fine bull); also five grade cows and Here the visitors were met by Franklin a yearling. Mr. Cook has been on this Wells, Esq., President of the State Board of Agriculture, and the faculty of the College, who accompanied them in their ments. Immediately back of his very inspection of the various departments. comfortable house and barns, but by the The College buildings, barns, stables etc,, were all visited, the stock looked over, and the condition of the various fields inquired into. At each department the member of the faculty at its head took charge of the party, and gave explanations lots of the same size on this farm, for it of the method pursued, the objects aimed not only affords plenty of water for all the at, and any changes that had been made flocks on the place, but also a living stream | during the year. In this way the visitors that runs quietly by and crossing the were given a fair idea of the work of the past season.

After the tour of inspection, visitors, students and faculty assembled in the element, and better still, plenty of good chapel, Mr. Franklin Wells taking the chair. Short addresses were made by President Abbott, Prof. Kedzie, Philo Parsons of the Executive Committee of ported when clipped. We next meet at the State Agricultural Society, and Mr. their own home the family of W. F. T. T. Lyon, President of the State Horticultural Society. That the visitors ing surroundings on this 240 acres of high appeared more than satisfied with the rolling but productive land. Mr. L. has condition of affairs at the College was apparent from the hearty encouragement they gave each speaker who alluded to the progress made the past year. In fact, it is certain that there is no department him tip the scales at 1,820 lbs. He was bred of the institution but what is to-day in a better position for practical work than ever before. A slight allusion on the part of Mr. Parsons to the recent charges made against President Abbott, and the way in which they had been met, called out warm applause from all present, and showed that the investigation had running due north, is the 320 acre farm of strengthened the President in their esteem. Dr. Kedzie spoke very encouragingly of the investigations he had been making in regard to the production of sugar on the light sandy soils that are found in many sections of the State, and when Michigan would produce all the within her own borders. President Abproductive, clearing for its owner last year | bott spoke of the very generous way in which the last legislature had treated the various purposes, and hoped for great

good to result therefrom. When the dinner bell rang the visitors were divided into groups, with one or more of the faculty in charge of each The large dining hall has been divided into small ones, and the students now ing feed, and 150 sheep; there are 110 acres divide themselves into clubs of about 20 dinner awaited them. On the table was a bowl of amber cane sugar, in a raw state, which was tested in various ways and declared a prime article. If it had not been announced that it was amber cane sugar, it would probably never have occurred to any one that it was not the

genuine product of the sugar cane, After dinner, the visitors spread themselves over the farm, as their tastes inclined them, and discussed what they had observed. In company with Prof. Johnson, a large party took a closer look at the stock than was possible in the morning. The stock on the farm includes about 40 calves, 15 Avrshires, three Jersevs, two Herefords, one Galloway, two Holsteins and one Devon. The Shorthorns comprised the pure Bates bull Col. Acomb 2d, and the Third Grand Baron, and females of the Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Victoria Duchess, imported, Harriets, Young Marys, Helas, Phœnix, etc. The three heifers recently purchased for the College comprize a Roan Duchess, a Young Mary and a Harriet. The Roan Duchess is a red roan in color, of good size, and a straight, handsome animal. The Harriet and the Young Mary are both reds, and fine animals. These three belong to very useful families, and will no doubt prove an acquisition. The two Rose of Sharon cows are animals that would do credit to any herd. One of them has a very handsome calf, a red roan, which ought to make a fine animal. The Shorthorns all looked well.

The Herefords are represented by two females, a cow purchased from Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell, of Vassalboro, Maine, and her calf: she looked ready for the show ring, and is as handsome an animal of the breed as can be found anywhere. The Holsteins have only one representative, the cow Mae, of the Birney importation, purchased of Mr. Edwin Phelps; she is regarded as a choice specimen of the breed, but this season has, by some mistake, produced a red and white calf, although bred to an imported bull. She is has at its head the bull Jacob of Linden, No. 2600, bred by T. L. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa. He is of medium size, but a

in excellent shape. Besides the cattle on the farm there are Merino, Cotswold and Southdown Mr. Geo. W. Stuart of Grand Blanc. He

a good point to it.

On the farm wheat was looking unusual ly well considering the season, and had began to head out. . Clover was also well advanced, and timothy looked nearly ready for the mower. The grounds were in good shape, well kept and free from weeds. The lawns had got slightly the start of the boys from the continued rains but were being brought into subjection by the lawn mower. Prof. Johnson showed the party some of the ensilage he had been feeding, and of course it provoked a very sharp dis-

cussion among those present. He regards it as an excellent ration for cattle when fed in connection with other food, and valuable because so much of the corn fodder of which it is composed can be grown to the acre, and also because it is reen feed that can be given cattle during the winter season when such food if not otherwise obtainable. In this way it would take the place of roots, is much more easily grown, and it costs less. About four o'clock the visitors started

back for Lansing well pleased with what they had seen; but as we wanted to see how the College ran when there were no visitors, we took advantage of Prof. Johnson's hospitable invitation and remained with him that night. In the evening Mr. Franklin Wells and Prof. Beal dropped in, and College affairs were well

discussed.

In the morning, by invitation, we attended the exercises of the Senior Class. conducted by Prof. Johnson. There were about twenty young men in the class, and all bright-looking fellows. The subject of farm buildings was under discussion, and there was an evident desire on the part of the students to thoroughly understand their relation to farm work and farming operations. After the class had got through we had an opportunity to shake them all by the hand and wish them success. The young men are nearly all residents of Michigan, and we believe will prove a credit to the State and the College. We should like to see most of them go right on farms, and after a few years' experience they would prove missionaries in many neighborhoods. The College takes its State, and the greater practical benefit it will prove to the agriculture of the this class with a great deal of interest.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH SHROP-SHIRES AND THEIR CROSSES.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 5, 1883. To the Editor Michigan Farmer.

tuitous Advice," I am prompted to write my experience with the Shropshire sheep and their crosses. For fifteen years have been engaged in raising early lambs for market; have raised and fed from 150 to 450 head each year, and find great profit in the business. My cross-bred lambs at 10 months old average from 85 to 110 lbs.; the weight has increased for the last six years, for I have been keeping my one-half and three-fourths bred ewes for breeding purposes. My full blood head of Shorthorns, besides some young Shropshires are heavier; two-year-old wethers weigh 165 lbs. on an average, some as high as 210 lbs., and sell at eight cents per pound. Now, Mr. Editor, there is room for both fine and middle-wool sheep, and profit in both; but that farmer who expects to compete with Texas and all that great country west of the Mississippi River, where there is comparatively no winter, and land costs but a trifle, on Michigan land worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre (the interest on which yearly is more than the first cost of land in Texas, Colorado, and all that vast country two thousand miles in length) must sooner or later make a failure. As proof that the crossing of Shropshires on fine-wool sheep pays: When I first commenced crossing my brother and I had no competitors in the business, now there have been shipped from this station (Marshall) over five thousand lambs this year; the average weight would, I think, be over eighty pounds. Another point as to the ability to stand this climate; my sheep are running in flocks of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred full-blood Shropshires, and are fat enough for market. I hazard the prediction that there is not a breed of sheep in the world that are pampered and fed as are the registered Merinos. No rain or snow is ever allowed to fall on their backs; blanketed, and their appetites studied, and their puny lambs warmed and fed from birth. All the profit is not in their wool: they must splendid milker. The Ayrshire herd be slaughtered before old age, and then comes the final settlement. I have fed sheep every year for twenty

five years, from four hundred to four trim built, well put together animal, and thousand each year, and am perfectly conversant with the markets. It is a good lot of grade Merinos that will average 110 lbs. in car-load lots when finished for sheep, Berkshire, Essex, Poland-China and market, and the weight of wethers has continue the depredations. The remedy

Jersey Red swine, the latter presented by gradually depreciated for the last ten years in consequence of the nearer approbably intended them as a joke, and proach to full-blood Merinos. In Englike most of George's jokes there was land almost every district has a breed of sheep peculiarly adapted to the soil; on light land the Southdowns and Cheviots, on the richer lands the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Oxford-downs; on the rocky soil of Shropshire the Shropshires thrive the best, and in England to-day they are considered one of the best and hardiest breeds of all. They are peculiarly adapted to the dry, light soils of Michigan; they will hold their flesh during our long droughts and quickly gain when rain comes.

Now, to sum up, there is open to us one of the best markets for mutton in the world, England, where Down mutton sells for two cents per pound more than the best beef; and there are buyers for export sheep in all the leading markets every week. You know that they buy nothing but heavy sheep. Times have changed in Michigan since wool was worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound, whereas it is now selling from 28 to 32c, and he is a progressive farmer who conforms to the change in market values. There is more in studying the markets than in hard work. The quotations for sheep in Chicago and Buffalo show a wide rangefrom 31 to 7 cents per pound-and I will only refer your readers to the quotations.

I have always believed that the wooly taste of the full bred Merino mutton came from the secretions of oil or gum in the fleece: it must pervade the flesh.

There is a demand in the west for registered Merino sheep, and no doubt money can be made in the business; but after thirty years' experience I think the average farmer will do better with middlewooled sheep. They are peculiarly adapted to the small farms of Michigan Yours respectfully, D. HUBBARD.

MICHIGAN SHEEP IN TEXAS.

journals we notice reference is made to large parties of thoroughbred bucks from this State being on sale. As some of these lots were purchased from flock-owners here as grades, we would caution Texas flock-owners against believing them to be representatives of our thoroughbred flocks. Of course these sheep are offered on their merits individually, and purcharacter from the conduct of the students | chasers make their own selections; but it graduates, and the more of its gradu- the use of the term thoroughbred in conates who are returned to the farm to nection with them is wrong and apt to put in practice the knowledge they have mislead. Some of these sheep are of good gained at the institution, the more kindly style, well up in thoroughbred blood, and will it be regarded by the citizens of the are no doubt well calculated to make much improvement upon an ordinary Texas flock. As a rule, too, they are sold country. We shall watch the future of at reasonable prices, so there is nothing to find fault with in that particular. But no thoroughbred rams can be purchased in this State at from \$5 to \$15 per head; and we cannot see statements that must reflect upon the quality of our thoroughbred flocks go unchallenged, especially when serious injury may result to Michigan breeders if they are not controverted. After reading your article headed "Gra-As many Texas breeders are readers of the FARMER, we think we are fully justified, both in their interest and in the interest of our own breeders, in giving this caution.

THE GRAPE LEAF FLEA BEETLE.

EAST GILEAD, Branch Co., June 11th, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed please find some small blue bugs that I found on my grape vines. I have 15 vines in the middle of one row, perfectly denuded of leaves and buds, and this is all the insect that I can find on them. The buds are eaten as fast as they push out. These bugs have the faculty of jumping like a flea if disturbed. Can you tell anything about them. W. S. PARMELEE.

The beetles sent are the Grape Vine Flea Beetle, Graptodera Chalybea (Illig.) It is about three-twentieths of an inch in length, and the specimens sent are of a polished steel blue color. Sometimes, however, their color varies, and the beetle is of a green and sometimes purplish hue, with a transverse depression across the hinder part of the thorax. The under side is dark green, and the antennæ and feet brownish black. It has stout thighs which enable it to jump very nimbly. These beetles pair early in May, and in about three weeks the larvæ make their appear ance, and attain their full growth in from three to four weeks. When full grown the larvæ are about three-tenths of an inch in length, of a light brown color, sometimes dark and at others paler and of a yellowish hue, with a black head, and six or eight black dots on each of the segments of the body, each dot having a single brownish hair growing out of it. It has six feet which are black in color. When full grown the larva leave the vine, descend to the earth, into which they burrow, and there form small oval cells within which they change to dark yellow chrysalids. In this condition they remain two or three weeks, when they change to the full grown beetles, which immediately climb the vines and attack the foliage. They eat away the substance of the buds as well as the leaves. They continue their ravages for about a month, when they die, Mt. Clemens Monitor. meanwhile having laid clusters of orangecolored eggs on the under side of the leaves, which soon hatch into larvæ, and

recommended generally is strong soap suds, which should be applied with a syringe to the vines, going over them carefully. A more effcient remedy, however, will be found in Paris green, of which a teaspoonful should be well stirred in a gallon of water, and the vine thoroughly syringed. In the fall, when the beetles are preparing to go into winter quarters, all rubbish should be cleared out. from under the vines, and air-slaked lime or ashes spread around the infected vines. This precaution will save you from another attack of this pest next season.

Information Wanted.

SEBEWA, June 15, '83 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

1. If I cut my orchard grass soon will it mature for seed again this fall? Yes. 2. Are there any Norman grade mares for sale in this State? Could not say, but there have been a large number raised. 3. Will blue grass grow in this State?

Yes, and do well. 4. Has M. W. Dunham ever imported any Clydesdale horses? Not to our knowledge.

5. Are his 2,000 mares on the Colorado range Norman or common stock? Common mares. W. W. WYMAN.

Michigan Crop Report.

Last week we gave, from advance sheets, the report of the wheat crop in this State up to June 1st. Below we give the reports on other farm and fruit crops to same date:

The returns give the following percentages for other crops, the comparison being with 1882: corn, acres planted, 90; oats, acres sowed, 98, condition 91; barley, acres sowed, 96, condition 92; sorghum, acres planted, 111, number of farmers planting, 112; clover meadows and pas-tures, condition 103; timothy meadows and pastures, condition 99; clover sowed this year, condition 99. Nearly one fourth of the corn planted, and five per cent of the clover seeded this year failed to grow. Wages of farm hands average \$19.59 per month with board, and \$26.95 per month without board. The average given without board. The averages are given in the tables for the northern and south-

Owing to the wet weather no inconsiderable amount of corn remained to be plant-ed on June 1, hence it is probable that future reports will materially change the figures for this crop. It will be remember-

ed that last year a great deal of corn was planted in Michigan after June 1. Apples promise in the southwestern and northeastern parts of the State 92 per cent, in the central and northwestern 93 per cent, and in the southeastern 83 per cent of an average crop. The average for the State is 90.

Peaches promise in the central 61 per cent, the northeastern 44 per cent, the southwestern 67 per cent, the northwest ern 82 per cent, and northeastern 73 per cent of of an average crop. The average for the State is 62.

Macomb County Sheep Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Sheep Breed ers' Association of Macomb Co. was held at the Commercial House, Romeo, on Tuesday, June 5th. There was a fair attendance, although several leading members were absent. The meeting was called to order at 1 P. M., by President Phillips. After the president's address had been delivered, a committee was appointed to consider the recommendations made by the president in his address. John McKay, J. C. Thompson and Eli G. Perkins were appointed such committee.

The committee reported as follows: They would recommend the incorporation of this society, and that the society hold an Institute during the coming winter. On motion of Mr. Chapel it was resolved that the committee's report be accepted

and adopted. On motion it was resolved that the resolution adopted at a previous meeting making all the editors in Macomb Co. honorary members of the society be

stricken out. On motion of P. M. Bently the editors of the Mt. Clemens Monitor, Armada Telegraph and Romeo Democrat were made honorary members. The committee then proceeded to make some amendments to the constitution,

after which P. M. Bently offered the following resolution: Resolved: That the thanks of this association be tendered J. D. Elliot, of the

Commercial Hotel, for his kind treatment of this association during the shearng festival, and other meetings of the Society. On motion of Mr. Chapel the resolu-

tion was adopted. The meeting then proceeded to the

election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of the following: President, G. W. Phillips; Vice-President, P. M. Bently; Secretary, C. J. Phillips; Treasurer, John McKay; Direct tors for two years, Lee Chapel, elected in place of P. M. Bently; J. M. Thorington in place of H. F. Bancroft; Eli G. Perkins e-elected; T. P. Goyer in place of W. S. Hart. Committee was appointed to arrange

Committee was appointed to arrange for holding an Institute some time during the coming winter; it consists of P. M. Bently, J. W. Thorington, J. C. Thorington, Lee Chapel, C. E. Lockwood, and John McKay.

On motion it was resolved that the minutes of the meeting he published in the

minutes of the meeting be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, Romeo Observer and On motion it was resolved that the next

board meeting be held at the Commercial House on the last Saturday in February. The meeting then adjourned.
C. J. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Importing Breeding Stock.

A circular has recently been issued by

the Treasury Department relating to the

importation of breeding stock, the

material portions of which are as follows:

ing purposes. This proof must be made

"If, upon the production of the formal

from the character or condition of the

from any other circumstance, that the

animals are intended for breeding pur

mportion.

from duty.

ing purposes.

by appeal to the department."

Ticks on Sheep.

was given a remedy for ticks on sheep.

Since then we have came across another

given by a lady correspondent of the

"He took an old-fashioned tin horn,

nozzle of a bellows, filled the horn with to-

bacco, put in a coal of fire, and, stopping

be good food for ticks, he would take the old sheep in February or March and,

a few minutes the ticks would be done

two applications to rid the sheep entirely

of ticks. I have helped him smoke 100 sheep in a day, and it is much better than making a bath of tobacco. The same process will kill lice on cattle."

Value of Hen Manure.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says her

manure, when properly prepared, is an

excellent manure for almost any crop,

but if applied n a hard dry state it does

not act on the growing crops so readily as

when mixed with some material that will

decompose it and make it fine. One of

the best materials to mix with hen manure

mix at the proper time and in the right

manner, or the result will be a loss of am

monia. A week or ten days before th

manure is to be used compost it with half

as much ashes as manure, first a layer of

dry muck or fine loam, then a layer of

manure, followed by a layer of ashes. If

the manure and ashes are dry, they should

be wet, using a watering pot for the pur

pose of wetting it even; when the compos

is finished cover it with three inches o

dry muck or loam; before using dig over

and mix well together. This makes as

Butter Yields.

The N. Y. Tribune quotes from a pri

vate letter from a person whom it says is

especially well informed in live stock

matters: "What folly, these high prices

lately paid for Jerseys! Nearly every one

of the great butter cows I have heard

from have been ruined for subsequent

production, in consequence of the stimu-

ated trial, or have died of milk fever. I

would not give near so much for one of

them as for a cow which made from nine

to twelve pounds of butter per week, on

a healthy system of feeding; such cows

will keep this up and last long; while the

others are liable to die any day. More-

over, it is cruel to make them carry such

Agricultural Items,

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farme

recommends the squash as a cheap green food

The New England Farmer says: "Beans are

s good crop to grow on land that must be

enormous, unnatural udders."

excellent dressing to force crops with.

wood ashes but care must l

TRAINING TROTTERS.

John Splan's Ideas as to their Manage

The reporter of a Cincinnati paper recently asked Splan to give the patrons of his paper some idea of how he conditioned horses, and the following is the interview. His ideas concerning bran are cer tainly very startling, to say the least:

"No two people train a horse exactly alike, but there is enough similarity of methods to enable me to give something like a general idea of how it is done. I will give you a practical illustration by telling you what has been done with Fanny Witherspoon. We took her up February 1, and for ten days I had her led by the halter four or five miles a day. Then for the next ten days I had her jogged on the road about ten miles each day, going two miles or so at a time. March 15 I began to give her five-mile dashes, the first four at a jog and the last mile in about three minutes and a half. The next week I had her trot a mile in a little less, and gradually have diminished the distance trotted at a time and increased her speed until now I have driven her three miles with the usual twenty minute race intermission, in 2:35, 2:28, and 2:234, and I will give her another mile presently, and after that another, just as if she was in a five heat race. Under this treatment you see she is getting as fine as silk, and gaining daily in endurance and "Mr. Splan, how about her food?" "That is a question that has to be de-

termined differently in every horse. When a horse is in good health and condition he will feel and eat well and be strong and hearty. Horses are just like men in regard to their eating. Sometimes you will have a nervous horse that hardly wants anything to eat, and then again you have a heavy phlegmatic sort must be encouraged and the other restrained. I let my horses eat grass every day, though I have seen the time when if you gave a horse in training a toothful of grass you would be considered crazy Then horses used to be given sulphur and drenches; but now we are getting more intelligent and humane with our animals, and consequently they are getting better and better every day. I never give my horses any bran. It is only the husk of the grain, and I would just as soon give a horse a quart of sand or gravel as bran. I try to study my horses' tastes, wants and dispositions, and feed them accordingly." "What do you do on race days?"

"I work my horse that is to trot very little on the day of the race, most times merely jogging him a few miles on the road. Then I give him plenty to eat far enough ahead of the race not to be a load on his stomach and all the water he wants to drink. When a horse has to score and to trot through five or seven heats he has to work pretty hard, and here again he is just like a man. Give a man a hard task to perform on an empty stomach and he becomes faint and weak. So does a horse, and a faint or weak horse can't trot fast or keep his gait any length of time." "How about colts?"

"There you have me, for I never trained a colt in my life. I had a friend once who was running for Judge, and a committee waited on him for an expression of his principles. Said he: "If ever I get to be Judge, I'll send every man who wears a red necktie to jail for 300 years.' Now, I believe if I had the power, I'd hang every man who trots colts. They have not the bone, sinew or stamina for the work, and it must ruin them to put them at it."

Glanders and Farcy.

The New York Times, in a lengthy letter on this subject, of so much importance to farmers, gives the following fuli description of these loathesome and dangerous diseases:

"Glanders and farcy are the same disease but with different developments. Glanders is a specific disease of the blood, which may be produced from blood-poisoning caused by malnutrition; by the absorption of injurious matter through bad air in ill-ventilated and foul stables; by the absorption of diseased matter produced by arrested secretions or excretions caused by exposure to cold, or by extreme fatigue; and, in short, by anything that tends to impair the functions or to lower the vitality. It is also readily communicated by contagion, or rather by inoculation or contact of the virus or poison of the diseased secretions with an absorptive membrane or a wounded surface. It consists of a poisoned condition of the whole system, which, however, most actively develops itself in inflammation of the nasal and bronchial tracts, with discharges from the nostrils, the ulceration of the nasal membranes, and the induration of the glands under or between the laws, which become hard and prominent but do not soften and suppurate; or it appears by local eruptions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue in the form of hard nodules, which in time break and ulcer ate. In the former case it is distinguished as glanders and in the latter as farcy, but the two are merely different forms of the same disease, and the virus of one form may produce one or the other as it may happen.

the former condition of the disease is less this mode, and they reason, not illogivirulent and may continue for months or cally, that with a deep, soft bed, the years, with occasional apparent recovery; newly dropped pig is not likely to be so only, however, at the last, to take on the active form and quickly end in death, or partly covered, they reason that the pig 40 become a lingering death from exhaustion or abscesses in the lungs or other organs, or from pyæmia or the presence of the poisonous pus in the as the pole or shelf plan. Some sows are blood. From the possible long continuance of the disease and during all that time the existence of a threatening beneath, they are very hable to go down danger against the safety of other animals or of the persons who are about the that the shelf is no protection. diseased beast, it is only reasonable that The temperature during the month of the most careful precautions should be May, in the more northerly States, is not

may arise. The popular feeling is so intense in regard to it that in nearly every State laws have been made forbidding the keeping of a glandered animal or its use in public places, and ordering its destruction under severe penalties. This is but reasonable when the safety of human beings, which is seriously endangered by a loathsome and certainly fatal disease,

is considered. There are a few essential symptoms by which the disease may be identified even by the unpracticed observer. These are the discharge from the nostrils, at first thin and glairy, but afterward thick, sticky, and adherent, and often stinking and fetid; the presence of ulcers upon the nasal membrane with livid or lead-colored patches, and the enlargement and har dening of the glands between and under the jaws; these appear like knots upon a cord, or as a row of peas and beans, and when enlarged, like chestnuts. The swelling and induration of the glands is the specific characteristic of the dis ease from which it takes its name. The nasal discharge is the first apparent symp tom, and when this appears without any due provocation, suspicion may be excited, and may be strongly encouraged if the glands are found to be affected. The final proof, however, is the ulcerations within the nostrils. These appear first as small lumps or nodules within the nostrils, and may be felt before they can be seen, in size from a grain of radish seed to that of a pea. When developed they appear as yellow pustules surrounded by a red inflammatory ring. They shortly become white in the centre and discharge pus, then become depressed, of a leaden or violet color, or bright red and streaked with blood. A hard, elevated ring surrounds the ulcer, the discharge from which is the active virus of the disease, and infects any horse or man into whose system it is absorbed. If any doubt of the nature of the disease lingers in the mind of the owner, this may now be removed by making a scratch in the shoulder or neck of the diseased aniof a horse that will eat all the time. One mal and inoculating it with a little of the discharge from one of these ulcers. If the disease is glanders it will develop it-

> form of glanders. It is easily recognized by the nodular tumors in the skin and tissue, which are called farcy buds. These become ulcerated and the matter from them is infectious. It has the characteristic yellow oily pus of the nasal pustules of glanders. In time 'the lymphatic glands in the neighborhood of the jugular vein and along the inside of the fore-arm and thighs become hard and change into farcy buds. And so the disease spreads over the body, in course of time produc ing large suppurating external tumors, just as glanders produces them internally. Chronic farcy may continue for a lengthened period, when it takes on the active form, which quickly ends in death. At its earliest stages farcy is amenable to treatment. Hyposulphite of soda has been found in some cases an effective remedy. It is given in one-ounce doses for a long period, and acts as a neutralizing agent upon the poison. Indeed, some veterinarians have had reason to believe that the antiseptic is effective in the early stages in glanders when given continu ously for a lengthened period.

self in the acute form in a short time, and

"Farcy is not so dangerous as the other

death may ensue so soon as 10 days.

"The great danger is from infection, but in careful hands this danger may be practically avoided. A suspected animal should be kept strictly apart, the utmost cleanliness should be observed by its keeper, separate furniture, from the smallest article, should be used: the stal should be thoroughly cleansed with lime wash and carbolic acid, and every precaution used that is usual in hospitals for infectious diseases. Prevention is the most effective manner of avoiding the disease. Pure air, clean food, wholesome water, and general cleanliness of the animal's body, as well as its surroundings, will serve as a complete preventive. In a large military stable, where the animals 1,000 horses occurred yearly. After the air space had been doubled and a system of good venti ation put into practice the cases fell off to 11 in the 1,000 in the next year, and in some years there was not one case. Glanders was obliterated in these stables by the simple practice of good sanitary measures, and this typical in stance tells the whole story of the methods by which the disease is continued in existence."

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores healt and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. \$1.



Plan to Save the Litters.

It has been customery to advocate the shelf or rail around the pen, as the mode to be adopted to prevent young pigs from being crushed, while yet too young to get out of the was of the sow. This source of loss is a serious one, as all breeders who have had experience at all extended, have learned to their sorrow. When valuable pigs, that have come to their full time, are permitted to be destroyed through want of a simple contrivance, then it is quite clear that the breeder who permits this is not so careful as he should

The plan of giving the sow a large amount of straw, in which to drop her "Glanders may be chronic or active; litter, is advocated by some who practice closely pressed as not to survive it. If can get breath through the loose straw. and it is declared that, upon trial of both modes, the abundant straw bed is as safe very quick and fractious in their movements, and with the shelf and hard floor upon the newly-dropped pig so suddenly

taken, and that constant dread should be so warm as to render a plentiful supply of felt whenever suspicion of its existence strawneedless, provided this can be given eared by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

to the sow safely. With some sows, this plan will prove quite successful, and, as stated, in quite northerly localities, the warmth of the abundant bedding would be advantageous. This item, where the provisions made are not of the warmes kind, should be taken into account, but with warm quarters, the extra bedding is hardly required.

With fractious sows, the English mod of preventing harm is by using a small cage within the pen, in which the sow has plenty of room to get up and lie down, but not room enough to turn round. This is undoubtedly the safest plan yet tried, provided an attendant is at hand to place the pigs as they are dropped, in a warm dry place, to be put with the mother after she is through and quieted, ready to nurse the litter. If former experience with a given sow has proved her to be untrustful with her pigs, the cage can be easily so constructed that the pigs can reach the teats without the sow being able to get the pig between her teeth. These precautions may seem extraordinary-but a valuable brood sow-and no man who reads the Journal is supposed, at this day, to keep any other sort-ready to bring forth her litter should receive whatever care is required to save every pig that is dropped alive .- National Live Stock Journal.

Rye for Grain and Fodder.

A. B. Allen, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says: Rye meal, largely used for bread by the farmers of the North of Europe, is not so great a favorite in America, nor has it been estimated at its true value in our country for stock feeding. Later experiments, especially for cattle and swine in store keep, and partially, also, for fattening, prove that it is excellent for such purpose. For soiling, we can begin cutting it as soon as the heads get a couple of inches long and a little later to cure for winter fodder. For both these uses it is probably nearly as valuable as cornstalks, except of the sweet varieties. This, however, is a mere matter of opinion. I have no analyses. The great error in using it thus is that it is generally allowed to stand too long. In this case the stalks get coarse and are hard to masticate and digest. It should never stand beyond the day of its beginning to blossom; and if cut a few days before it is all the better, as being then more succulent, tender and palata-

"I have no early pasture, and consequently depend upon rye for the earliest green fodder for my stock. The latitude of my little place is about 39 deg. north. This has been a very late spring and yet on May 7 my rye was thirty-six to forty inches high and the heads two to three inches long. I then began to cut it for fodder. Ifed only partially at first for fear of scouring the stock, gradually increasing from day to day till it became safe to stop the hay ration entirely and opening the wool along the back, would depend only on the rye for the bulky fill the fleece with tobacco smoke, and in food. Within eight days the milk of the cows increased from twenty-five to thirty per cent and the butter nearly in the same proportion. The increase of this would probably have been equal to the milk, but two quarts of wheat bran having been mixed with as much Indian meal in the ration when fed on hay, this was cut off for fear it would keep the bowels too open if continued with the green rve. The cotton-seed meal was then increased from two to three pints per day. Horses are also fond of green rye, do well on it and eat it as greedily as the cows. For poor, thin soils, I know no crop which pays so well as rve.

Potash in the Soil. The effects of potash upon the soil are well known to be remarkable. One hears continually that "the land never forgets a dressing of ashes;" and cases are continually spoken of where the effects are apparent after 30 or 40 years. This is not surprising when the action of potash in the soil is considered. Much error is taught in this respect. Potash is held by were crowded, 90 cases of glanders in the soil very firmly, and so is phosphoric acid; and both of these are the principal fertilizing elements of wood ashes. Dr. Lawes states that potash and phosphoric acid remain in the soil for at least 30 years, and an application of these fertil izers made 30 years ago at Rothamstead is still recognized by its effects upon the crops. Potash is one of the most necessary ingredients of the soil for plant food. It is at the same time very abundant in the soil, but unfortunately is held in its combination with silica, in the form of a silicate, in an insoluble and inert condition, and therefore it is that an application of potash, in whatever form it may be, to the soil has such remarkable favorable effects. It is because of their effects upon the soil in rendering the potash available by dissolving the silicate that lime, salt, chloride of potash, and perhaps gypsum, or the sulphuric acid released from this in its decomposition, are so beneficially used as fertilizers, and it is this effect, also exerted by the atmosphere and the weather upon the silicates in the soil, that makes fall plowing, fallowing, and cultivation of so much use. The abundance of potash that exists in the soil may be realized by considering the proportions of it which go to make up the following common rocks and minerals which enter into the confidention of rocks. Mica, the glistening, scaly stibstance that is so abundant in almost every soil, and in a great many rocks, contains 9 per cent. of potash feldspar; the flesh color and reddish rock which is so often

available, it is held very firmly in the soil,

and is never carried off by the drainage.

A farmer can never therefore go wrong

in liberally supplying his soil with potash

Decine in Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, and Debility,

The Dairy.

anted late, or where the crows have destroyed corn: The Improved Yellow Eyes are good yielders, and are in demand in our eastern markets. Conn for fodder may be sown, or, rather associated with quartz in granite, gneiss, drilled, until the first of July. It is a good plan mica slates, porphyry, and basalt, and is to select an early, sweet variety; the Minnesot often found in masses and veins alone, Early is as good as any. Drill in double rows contains no less than 17 per cent. of wide enough apart to allow the cultivator to potash, and nearly all the slates contain a run through. The stalks of sweet corn are considerable portion. As these rocks sweeter, and will all be eaten, while of the coarser varieties more or less will be rejected. form more or less of nearly all soils, clays, loams, gravels, and sands, potash It is pretty certain that a thorough soaking is therefore exceedingly abundant, but, and washing of seed corn in a strong sofation as we have said, it is so locked up as to be of blue stone will tend to prevent smutty ears only slowly available. But as it becomes

for stock in winter.

corn that has smut spores mixed with it, in a solution of blue stone, will not ensure a clear Every improvement in whatever direction, that tends to make crops cheaper or the labor of producing them less, works to a

certain extent, a hardship on those who follow

in the crop. Perhaps an equally thorough

cleansing in pure water would be as efficient.

It is also evident that simply wetting seed

the old and slow, hard methods, just as a manufacturer of cotton or woolen goods, who use looms of an old pattern, is placed at a disad vantage in market, when competing with him who has the latest and best.

"To entitle animals to admission free THE New England Farmer says: "The of duty, satisfactory proof must be made winter rye that is to be cut into hav should be that they are specially imported for breedcut before it comes into bloom. If the weather is favorable it will make about as fastlet alone primarily to the Collector at the port of after cutting until it is pretty well wilted, or nerely turned in the swath once or twice. I does not pay to handle it very much the first day or two after cutting, as there is too much proof, the Collector has doubts, either water to be lifted. Rye is so greasy, like cab animals, the general course of business, or bage, that a shower does not wet it in much but the last day, before carting in, it should be kept constantly stirred by the tedder. It can not be too dry to keep well in the mow.

oses, affirmative proof should be required on that point. If, for instance, mares are Hon. J. D. G. Nelson says of red-top grass imported for the purpose of being placed as it has proved in his farm experience: It is at work on a horse-railway, or heifers, only adapted to low or wet lands, and eve cows, or ewes are imported for the purthose had better be drained and sown in timo pose of slaughter, although in both cases thy or orchard grass if for meadow, or orchard they may be capable of breeding, they are and blue grass if for pasture. Red top makes in no proper sense specially imported for poor pasture, and is not enduring for meadows besides, it takes too much of it for a ton of no breeding purposes, and are not exempt very desirable hay, as it is of a tough, flexible ature, and not particularly nutritious. Cattle "In the case of blood-cattle imported will not tear down a ten rail fence to get to from Europe it may generally be assumed, stack of it if clover or timothy is within their on the formal proofs, that they are imreach, and they are better judges of good hay ported for breeding purposes, because metimes, than their owners. there would be no profit in importing

J. M. STAHL, in the Ohio Farmer, says: " them for any other purpose; and it has do not think pumpkins are good fat-formers; been held to be immaterial whether ani they contain a large proportion of water, but mals are imported for sale or for the use for all that they are nutritious. The results of of the importer, if it is satisfactorily feeding pumpkins convince me that it pays to raise them. I find that feeding hogs exclusiveproved that they are intended for breed y on corn leads to costiveness and generally In all cases where Collectors are no esults in serious derangement of the digestive satisfied, upon the proof presented, that and assimilative organs, or disease. Pumpkins the animals are imported specially for are laxative and at such times good medicine breeding purposes, duties should be im-When I throw a load of them into the feed lot posed. The burden of proof is upon the I fancy I am almost literally following Shakspere's advice, for I am throwing physic to the importer to satisfy the officers of the dehogs. It is not what a hog eats, but what he partment by competent evidence that the digests that makes him fat; and if a pumpkin animals were intended to be used special or anything else increases the ability of the ly, and not merely incidentally, for breed proper organs to digest thoroughly other food, ing purposes; and when the evidence that agent is valuable though it contains of itis not satisfactory, duties should be imself very little nutriment. posed, leaving the parties to their remedy

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlema writing from Otsego County, N. Y., says of the prospects for hops in that vicinity: "Some yards are not as thrifty as last spring, but in nost cases they are looking well. A well-In our veterinary columns recently known grower, yesterday, speaking of the outlook for hops as compared with last year said: Take them on the whole they are one fourth plan for getting rid of these nuisances, better than last year.' This does not make them much better than in many seasons here Orange County Farmer, as the system tofore, last year's crop being much below the pursued successfully by her father. She average. Of course it depends upon the season nereafter as to what the crop will be. Hops to some extent have been injured by too early which had become useless from the mouthpiece being broken off, fitted a wooden plug in the large end, bored a hole in the plug large enough to admit the hoeing. Where the earth was taken from the young sprouts early in the spring, they were exposed to the frosts which occurred later, and of course, suffered. Great pains have been taken with hops that have been planted this spring; but I doubt whether they will grow as up with the wooden plug, inserted the bellows and it was ready for use. Instead of waiting till he had a flock of lambs to well as those planted last year. If the weather s so that the ground is kept moist by rains after hops are planted, they are much more likely to grow well."

from Mrs. John Spitler,

No. 28 Wilt St., Fort Wayne, Ind. No. 28 Witt St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

I have been suffering for over sixteen years with spasmodic pain in my head, and general nervous debility. I had a severe attack of pain in my head two weeks ago, caused by weakness and nervous exhaustion. I really thought I should die. We had Zoa-Phora in the house, and my husband said we would test it to the uttermost. He gave it to me according to directions for severe cases, and in less than two hours, to his great satisfaction, I had what he called immediate relief, and felt like going to sleep. I advise all ladies who suffer from nervous or sick headache, or any form of female ous or sick headache, or any form of femal weakness, to use your Zoa-Phora, for there is no medicine to compare with it. mpare with it. May 15, 1882,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



BEAN'S HAY STACKER is guaranteed to do tore and better work than any hay machine in the orld. Our New LOADER everywhere receives to highest praise. All need our stack root CATTLE PUMP!

Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without attention, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheap; equals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for circular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO.. Indianapolis, Indigenous jesus of the control of the contro

PIELD FORCE PUMP, Cheapest and Bessir in the world. Especially adapted to the spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. GEO E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Owosso, Mich.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. [From the Boston Globs.]



Mesers, Editor The aboye is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinto The abc. o is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham., of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings
any be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman,"
as some of her correspondents love to call her. She
is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome
of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady
assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence
which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special
burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her
Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not
evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and
am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended

am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure efficiely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhees, frregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Changs of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor, it removes faintness, fastulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. If eures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplesmess, Depression and Indigastion. That feeling of bearing

pression and Indignation. That feeling of bearing wn, causing pain, weight and beetsche, is always permanently cured by its use. It will as all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5. and is sold by druggiests. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addreging Mrs. P. with stamping

sing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply at her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is insurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are aint of either sex this compound is

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best is the world for the eure of Constipation, Milousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Parther works wonders in its special line and bids fait to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose soit ambition's to do good to others.

Philiadolphia, Pa. (20 Mrs. A. M. D.

alphia, Pa, Mrs. A. M. D. (2) Splendid Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c Promium with Spacks. E. E. Parice, New Bayen, C NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

The Free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these dis-eases than any known preparat

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid,: safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics. ALSO AS A GARGLE FOR THE THROAT, AS A WASH FOR THE PERSON, AND AS A DISINFECTANT FOR THE HOUSE.

A Certain Remedy Against All Contagious Diseases. Mentralizes at once all noxious odors and gases, destroying the germs of disease and septic (putri-scence) floating imperceptibly in the air, such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Ex-ternally. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia, Pa.



ADRIANCE MOWERS & REAPERS.

THE REPUTATION WHICH THESE MA-CHINES HAVE ENJOYED FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS, VAS MORE THAN MAINTAINED IN 1882.

Although we GREATLY INCREASED OUR BUILD of Machines in 1882, we were AGAIN COMPELLED TO DISAPPOINT MANY HUN DREDS OF FARMERS. The EXTENSIVE AD DITIONS WE HAVE MADE to our WORKS will we hope, enable us to fill all orders for season of 1883, but our farming friends will appreciate the ADVANTAGE of ORDERING EARLY.

ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co. BUCKEYE WORKS, POUGHKEEPSIE. NEW YORK.

OFFICE: 165 GREENWICH ST., N. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.



179-183 MAIN STREET, BOCHMSTER, N. Y. 200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill PRICE LIST

SOLUBLE Pacific Guand

The best and mo economical ferti lizer known. Send for prices and pamphlets giving WM. ADAIR & CO.

and agents for Pacific Guano Co., No. 48 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Illustrate spring Seed Catalogue sent free on application. 6-3m



U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Hl. State where you saw this advertisement. my22eow13t

OF THE Gem GARDEN Cultivator ls the most complete machine in use. Send for illustrated circular to J. C. VAUGHN, Dealer in Garden Tools, 42 La Salle St., Chicago.



WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, O. Whitman's Patent Americus

The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent, more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs, of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RUSSELL INDEPENDENT Lateral Moving Stacker,

It saves from two to four men on the stack. Saves see chaff by depositing it in the centre of the stack PRICE, COMPLETE, \$125.00. Furnished in Four Sizes. Can be adapted to ny Thresher. Address for full particulars, RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio,

a17-10t THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM CATHERING CREAM AND MAKING BUTTER DAVIS & FAIRLAMB CREAMERY SUPPLIES. 200 Cans sent on trial. 170 Lake St., CHICAGO. Sendfor Catalogue A.

Is offered to the public after four years of experimenting, which has proved it the ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease,

It Is a Sure Ouro
and I guarantee that it faithfully tried according
to direction, and it fails to accomplish all it
claim for it, I will resturn the money paid for it.
Send for circulars and testimonials to
Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake st., CHICAGO.
Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100
or more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge
\$1 per head for those I cure, and every hog I loss,
that I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

AYER'S PILLS. A large proportion of the diseases which cause

human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these Pills by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession. These PILLS are compounded of vegetable sub-tances only, and are absolutely free from calomel

or any other injurious ingredient. A Sufferer from Headache writes:

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"Aver's Pills are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your Pills are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 5, 1822.

"I have used Aver's Pills in numberless in-

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.
The Rev. Francis B. Harrows writing from

The Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constitution, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months are I became I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregulari-

digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, All experience the wonderful benefi-DLD. AND MIDDLE- | Ayer's Sarsaparilla. AGED. Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

MAM AF



"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." kee, h. Newpo Norfolk, wille gusta, Naa. and Indianapoli. solis and St. Pa All Through P. Frains Trains.

Tickets for sale at at acts.

Tickets for sale at at acts.

Tickets for sale at acts.

Ticket offices in the control of the sale at acts.

Tickets offices at acts.

Ticket offices at acts.

Ticket offices at acts. ages.

For detailed information, get ti. CREAT ROCK ISLAND . POUTE, tyour nesrest Ticket Office, or addres.
R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,

CHICAGO. 25 CENT Bettle ALLEN'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT



\$72 A WERK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Ma 1010c., postpaid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassaz, N. I

The area pl is simply imm question seem the conditions are so favorab

Jun

THE FRUIT

To the Editor o

out every foot some kind se recent drive Clara Valley, Santa Cruz magnificent magnificent i One fruit ran of neatness ar planted to pru behold. The they will row are so straight hit every tree vacant places, but two years vigorous and have already to five feet thi ranche 20 acre show an equ growth with t planted this y hlossoms. wh here. The gr vines is kept with the cult growing on th to one's hat. man, who tho

ture, manifest

judgment and

agement of hi

about the sam

Adjoining t

same skill and A few years Francisco pu here as a mat quently, three ers.purchased them, and by converted wh out grain field vineyards. Th not by manur ers.for none h a system of o This land was depth of from pense of \$10 deep, mellow ture and affor seeking after example befo persist in sim the ground to four inches, the moisture v Just as if a sp not absorb an

The climate here tend to 1 into very early into full bes vears. As a 'soon ripe, so and trees bear few years. It see a tree bear in one season ten barrels of one tree, and make up in al ton of fruit fr If less ploy

done in orcha

the trees come

one four inch

the ground, either with str be better, a cr harvested but crop and m results would ment, than l which must less of the s creep along n in search of f I have reco other things t but there seen

the west about or practice. good, let it co Eastern ideas, ods of culture here at the w Reported for the SOUTH H

POMOL The meetin President Ph many present the subject f very interesting The question

any benefit to vicinity; if so we plant and Hiram Griff perience wind benefit, but a peach orchard well protected natural forest, all gone with other orchard that were exp the wind from orchards yet. J. Lannin-

the southwest full protection large portion with wind-bre years to grow rows of fruit H. King bel ards of Kalam tected by win successful and marked effect J. Lannin di

of trees was or A Vorhees-

generally be f tion for peace breaks. Alth benefited by b

Horticultural,

THE FRUIT INTERESTS OF CALI-FORNIA.

SANTA CLARA, CAL., June 6th, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The area planted to fruit in California the conditions for successful fruit culture out every foot of arable land to fruit of some kind seems to be irresistible. A recent drive through portions of Santa Clara Valley, near the foot hills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, revealed some magnificent orchards and vineyards; magnificent for their size and beauty. One fruit ranche of 160 acres was a model of neatness and thrift, 40 acres of this are planted to prunes, and they are a sight to hehold. The trees are so planted that they will row every way, and the rows hit every tree in the row. There are no being otherwise injured. The Lombardy vacant places, and the trees, though of Poplar was one of the best trees for that but two years growth, are remarkably purpose, as they shade but little and grow vigorous and thrifty. Many of the trees have already made a growth of from four break in a few years, as they grow very to five feet this season. There are on this fast. ranche 20 acres planted to grapes, which show an equally vigorous and thrifty growth with the trees. Some of the grapes planted this year have small clusters of blossoms, which is no unusual thing here. The ground between the trees and vines is kept clean by constant stirring with the cultivator, and all the weeds growing on this 160 acres could be put into one's hat. It is owned by an Englishman, who though a novice in fruit culture, manifests, nevertheless, sound good judgment and common sense in the management of his fruit ranche.

about the same size and managed with the same skill and judgment.

Francisco purchased 400 acres of land here as a matter of speculation. Subsequently, three persons, the present own ers, purchased it and divided it up between converted what was supposed to be worn vineyards. This change has been wrought, not by manuring and the use of fertilizers, for none have been used, but simply by a system of deep and thorough culture. This land was plowed and trenched to a depth of from 12 to 15 inches, at an expense of \$10 per acre. The result is a deep, mellow soil that will retain moisture and afford ample range for the roots seeking after food. And yet, with this example before them most people here persist in simply scarrifying the surface of the ground to the depth of from three to four inches, declaring if you go deeper the moisture will be dried out of the soil! Just as if a sponge two feet thick would not absorb and retain more moisture than one four inches in thickness.

years. As a consequence the old adage, "soon ripe, soon rotten," is verified here, and trees bear themselves to death in a few years. It would be a marvel here to

If less plowing and cultivating were done in orchards here and elsewhere after the trees come into bearing and shade the the ground, and more mulching done either with straw, or, what I think would be better, a crop of buckwheat, not to be harvested but left to become a perpetual crop and mulch, far more satisfactory results would be obtained, in my judgment, than by this constant plowing, which must necessarily destroy more or less of the small fibrous roots. I which creep along near the surface of the ground

in search of food. I have recommended these and some other things to the fruit culturists here but there seems to be a prejudice here at or practice. A sound idea or practice is good, let it come from what source it may. Eastern ideas, as well as improved methods of culture, are slowly gaining ground

Reported for the Michigan Farmer. SOUTH HAVEN AND CASCO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

very interesting one by those present.

we plant and how many."

other orchards in the same neighborhood that were exposed to the full sweeps of the world at this day could not supply the the wind from all directions were good

the southwest in winter. In order to have rows of fruit trees.

H. King believed that the apple orchards of Kalamazoo County that were protected by wind-breaks had been the most successful and that a body of timber had a

generally be found to be the surest loca

place to winter peach buds. Peach trees vicinity of wind-breaks, especially when

C. Palmer-When living in Iowa the fruit growers considered wind-breaks of some form a necessity to successful fruit-growing. Suel Foster attributed his success in raising pears to the planting of evergreens is simply immense. A craze on the fruit in his pear orchard. As a rule plums, question seems to possess all classes. All cherries and pears were more successful in cities and large villages where they are are so favorable that the temptation to set protected by high walls and buildings than in the country.

J. G. Ramsdell said it was a nice point to decide how many trees to plant to form a beneficial wind-break. It was very easy to overdo the matter. A dense forest hat entirely prevented the free circulation of air was unquestionably a damage to most kinds of fruit. Yet he believed that one or two rows of trees on the north and west to break the force of the strong gales of wind, quite common here, were a decided benefit in preventing fruit are so straight that a bullet fired would from being blown off and the trees from But though we have not a blue rose we to a great height, forming a perfect wind-

MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL SO-

27th, 1883.

Tuesday, June 26th, and close with an evening session on the 27th.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody interested in any branch of horticulture, to be present at one or more of the sessions and take part in the discussions of the topics announced for the

2. Difficulties in the way of Roadside

Planting.
3. Horticulture and Good Health.
4. Utilization of Strawberries in the

6. Protection of Innocent Purchasers of Trees and Plants.
7. Method in the Ornamental Planting

Rev. Chas. Fluhrer, of Grand Rapids, on 'Glimpses of Gardens in Foreign Lands." Mr. Fluhrer spent several months of last season in Europe, and will delightfully entertain an audience with his pictures on Wednesday evening Hon. W. K.

Gibson, of Jackson, will lecture upon The Country of the Amazon, giving special at-tention to the flora of that wonderful region. Every one who has heard Mr. Gibson's addresses before the society or read his essays in the volumes of transac-tions will understand what a treat is in store for those who attend this session.

meeting, and ample arrangements will be made by the local committee for the display of fruit and flowers. There should be a large exhibit of strawberries in variety, so that a careful comparison of "The leaves of trees infested by these ten barrels of nice Roxberry russetts from one tree, and had windfalls enough to make up in all nearly, if not quite one tree, and had windfalls enough to make up in all nearly, if not quite one make up in all, nearly, if not quite, one the interest of the meeting, and all interest on of fruit from one tree. something to swell the exhibit. Every-thing should be carefully labelled, with name and address of the exhibitor, that the viewing committee may make a complete report. Any contrivance or implement for saving labor in horticultural perations will add to the value of the ex-

> The Ionia society will see that all members of the State and branch societies from abroad are well taken care of while in attendance. Mayor A. J. Webber, president of the Ionia society, in proffering the hospitalities of Ionia to the members from abroad said: "We will gladly entertain them all, and it makes no different states are 500 and we would ference if there are 500, only we would like to know a few days before the meeting who are coming, so our arrange-ments may be completed." This is a reasonable request, and any who intend to be present will please at once notify Secretary Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Michigan, that he may not only have a complete list of names for the local committee, but make arrangements for reduction of fare upon railroads entering

Let this be the grandest June meeting the state society ever held.

T. T. LYON,
President. C. W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

Roses. In the New York Times we find the fol-

the subject for discussion was made a ing of their roses, and in this way continued the blooming season during nearly The question was, "Are wind-breaks the whole year. Florists did not want for any benefit to the fruit-growers in this patronage in those days, although the were made then about the extravagant floral decorations. All the rose-houses in

demands of ancient Rome alone. The Greeks were the first to extract perfumes from roses, and this art was acquired by the Romans and has continued full protection we should have to plant a in the east until the present day, where rose gardens, and its name signifies the isle of roses, Rhodon being the Greek word for rose; while medals are still in existence in cabinets of collectors which were struck in Rhodes, having a rose on the acre; then on a calm day, scatter one side and a sunflower on the other. The Moors in Spain followed the Romans in this special culture, and, if we may be-A Vorhees-The highest ground will lieve history, possessed a variety which now only exists in the imagination of the tion for peaches, regardless of wind- swindling flower peddlers, who offer for

same location would be a very unsafe ture as a prominent pursuit and said: must see that our grounds have the 'There are roses of many colors-carna- desired grade, and that they are properly were more liable to the yellows in the tion, white, yellow and sky-blue; some of drained, then a heavy dressing of well the last being blue outside and yellow decomposed manure given-this should within.' This story, is however, most be well worked under with the plow. likely a fiction of a reporter of those days and, if possible, let a sub-soil plow follow who desired to create a sensation, for an the common one; then harrow thoroughly, other writer states that there were only and level off as nicely as possible. four kinds of roses-white, yellow, purple and flesh color. The Moors practiced pipes, like stems of trees, with earth, and

feet high, laden with thousands of flow-

the air with exquisite perfume." In the

a feast of roses at the most abundant sea-

son of the flowers, when they dance upon

The Apple Aphis.

the Apple Aphis, which has so largely in-

"During the winter they may be found

in the crevices and cracks of the bark of

the twigs of apple trees, and also about

the base of the buds, a number of very

minute, oval, shining black eggs. These

are the eggs of the apple-tree aphis

known also as apple-leaf aphis, Aphis

malifoliae (Fitch). They are deposited in

the autumn, and when first laid are of a

light yellow or green color, but gradually

"As soon as the buds begin to expand

in the spring, these eggs hatch into tiny

lice, which locate themselves upon the

swelling buds and the small, tender leaves,

and inserting their beaks, feed on the

juices. All the lice thus hatched at this

period of the year are females, and reach

maturity in ten or twelve days, when

young, producing about two daily for

two or three weeks, after which the older

grow, and they thus form a covering fo

back of the leaves and young twigs. It

is stated that the scab on the fruit of the

apple tree often owes its origin to the

punctures of these plant-lice. This

species, which was originally imported

soap-suds and weak lve, or tobacco water.

the latter made by boiling one pound of

the rough stems or leaves in a gallon of

water, will destroy a large number of the

young lice. A frost occurring after a few

days of warm weather will kill millions

of them; in the egg state the insects can

endure any amount of frost, but the

young aphis quickly perishes when the

temperature falls below the freezing

The author describes a number of

were frequently found on the lice infest

Making Lawns.

Chas. Parnell, in the Iowa Homestead

must commence in the autumn. First,

obtain as level a surface as possible, fill-

by carefully removing the sod, filling in.

and then carefully replacing, at the same

time removing all perennial weeds

stones, sticks, and then give a good dress-

ing of coarse stable manure. In the

spring, as soon as the ground becomes

settled, remove this; then rake thorough

ly, using an iron rake with sharp teeth,

and being careful to remove all moss,

dead grass, small stones, etc. When this

is done, give a dressing of bone dust at

the rate of five or six hundred pounds to

grass seed freely over the entire lawn,

roll thoroughly, and as soon as the grass

is long enough mow, and afterwards mow

"If it is deemed necessary to form a

new lawn, a considerable portion, if not

weekly until growth ceases in the fall.

says on the subject of lawn-making:

struction of the fruit.

Canada.

become darker, and finally black.

creased in numbers of late:

In "Insects Injurious to Fruits" Prof.

when weary."

some curious arts, such as filling hollow pratensis. It may take a little longer to planting roses at the top, so as to form a will be found to be well worth waiting blooming head, which by pruning they for, as the blue grass will stand our hot oaded with flowers. This may serve as dry summers without sustaining any inhint to modern growers, who might thus jury, and moreover it will thrive in alproduce various ornamental and pic- most any soil and situation. Some. turesque devices for the adornment of however, are very partial to the delicious gardens and lawns. As regards the blue fragrance which the sweet-scented rose of this period it may after all be no vernal grass, Anthoxanthum odoratum, myth, for the yellow rose then written of imparts to a newly mown lawn. If so, a was not known or believed in until quite little seed of this can be added. recently. So that ardent and hopeful rose-growers may still continue to grow seedlings in the expectation of obtaining a fortune by means of a sky-blue rose. pounds to the above, thoroughly mixing.' have a green one, which is more than the

Another Enemy to Strawberries. Moors had, and so modern times may justly claim to be ahead of the ancients. of roses. Damascus gives us the exquisite Damask rose. Cashmere, Barbary and fields of hundreds of acres for the extraction of the attar. The rose fields of Bengal are described occasionally by modern writers in terms as glowing as the colors exhibited on the broad fields. Here the rose bushes are grown as trees 'full 14 ers in all states of expansion and filling noted Valley of Cashmere the people hold the ground, strewn with roses, amid great mounds of them, upon which they recline ed as a thing impossible. Prof. Forbes says the depredator is what is properly known as the tarnished plant bug (Lygus lineolaris) an insect well known for Saunders gives the following concerning years, but not heretofore known to injure the strawberry and prevent its filling out. It is at first a small, green, flat, louse-like bug, about one sixteenth of an inch in length, which gradually grows to

Horticultural Notes.

THE agricultural editor of the New York Tribune recommends the thinning of grapes to one bunch on a shoot.

THE beet was first brought from the shores of the Tagus, and was cultivated in gardens because of its showy leaves and dark red color of its roots, 200 years before it was found to be

enough it is excellent for out-of-door use. For they commence to give birth to living the latter it is best mixed with one-tenth its

ones die. The young locate themselves It is said that the codling moth was importabout their parents as closely as they can ed into California by means of fruit sent to that stow themselves, and they also mature fornia fruits. The pest has increased until its

and other plants in gardens where there may be cut-worms, wind a small strip of paper ing against the twig from which they around the stalk of the plant, so that it will be the aphides, protecting them from the rain. An infested tree may be distinguished some distance by the bending

says a neighbor of his had his orchard defoliated by the canker worm. It bore no fruit that year, which was the bearing year, but the folowing season it produced a large crop, and the bearing year was permanently changed.

from Europe, is now found in apple THE decayed branches of old trees should be orchards all over the United States and promptly removed. Their unsightliness is the least of their evils. It has been discovered Remedies .- Scraping the dead bark off that evaporation of sap from the roots still the trees during winter, and washing goes on in these dead branches, though not so rapidly as when leaves are present. If left them with a solution of soft soap and alone the dead spots extend over the entire soda, would be beneficial by destroying tree, and what is alive is of little or no producthe eggs. Syringing the trees about the tive value. time the buds are bursting, with strong

ONE of the most satisfactory methods of growing young vegetable or flower plants is to plant one seed in a half egg shell or in a hollowed piece of turnip or beet filled with a little earth. The plants can be transplanted by simply breaking the shell, or if in turnips, the re ceptacle will rot away, supplying nutriment to the plant. This practice is followed to a considerable extent among small gardeners. Plants grown in this manner are sure to live when transplanted.

parasites which feed upon and destroy the aphis; nine species of the Lady-bird are described and figured; also Lacein the stem of the trees, may be seen occasio winged or Golden-eyed Flies, and the larvæ of the Syrphus flies. The latter tacks, is a piece of stout wrapping paper a foot ed leaves, last season, and were supposed wide wound around the stem of the tree just by many to be the real cause of the deabove ground. A little dirt should be drawn up around the bottom of the paper, while the top can be tied with a cotton string."

THE striped bug, which destroys young plants, is a great obstacle to cucumber culture. "If the lawn has been neglected, and Various expedients are resorted to in attempts at protection against this pest. An efficient if it is our desire to try to renew it, we remedy is sprinkling the plants and surface of the hills, while wet, with ashes, soot and superphosphate. There is probably no better reming in all irregularities; this is best done edy than soot when this can be obtained in sufficient quantity. Boxes with mosquito-netting or glass for the top are cheaply and readily made, and when placed over the hills preven the bugs from their work of destruction.

> which very quickly go to seed, should be carefully removed from the land, in order to de stroy the seeds they contain; the safest way is to dump them in some out-of-the-way corner where they can do no harm, or to compost ther carefully with hot horse dung, which will effectually destroy the seeds, if the compost i turned carefully so as to bring all parts into the heat of the central portion of the heap The outside of the heap does not become hot enough to destroy all the seed, but the middle

Beware of Cheap, Worthless Imitations. Ask for Simmons Liver Regulator. Recollect all of the preparatory work should be that for malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, co benefited by being covered with snow, the Moorish historians mentioned rose-cul done in the fall. In the first place, we stipation and head-ache it has no equal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNRETH PEDIGREE STOP \$5,000

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West Third St. New York City. Druggists Sell it. DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

ELSIE, Clinton Co., Mich.

GEO. S. HOARD.

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

A positive cure for Rheumatism, in all its various forms, viz: Chronic, Acute, Inflan ry, Sciatica, and Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout. An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Ery

pelas, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Pimples, Blotches, &c., &c. It restores the diseased Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and dissolves and expels from the blood all the acrid Poison or "urate of Lime" contained therein, which is the sole cause of all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains. Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y. For sale everywhere. Send for circular.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., BUTLER, March 10, 1882. Gents—I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for what your Rheumatic Syrup has done for me. After suffering over one year with the rheumatism in my shoulders, so I could hardly get my coat on without help, a friend induced me to try one bottle of Rheumatic Syrup. After taking it I could see such a decided change that I continued its use a short time and it cured me.

DANIEL ROE. DANIEL ROE.

MAKE HENS LAY An English Vetermary our good and Carenas, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trans. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and the condition of the Condition Powders. Dose, I teasynamed the Condition Powders are the Condition Powders and the Condition Powders are the Condition Powders and the Condition Powders are the Condition Powders and the Condition Powders and the Condition Powders are the Condition Powders and the Condi



WOMEN.HUSBANDS (WIVES OF)

MOTHERS (Sickly DAUGHTERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT INFORMATION AND TESTIMONIALS FU

Diseases of Women & Children Sent gratis. Every weman, especially Mothers, sho read it. Address R. PENGELLY, M. D., KALAMAZOO, MICH.



(NERVEXCONQUEROR

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. — A Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. — A Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cared. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. — A Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Sagramanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, It is a charming and healthful Apericut. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause.

Fronts billousness and clears complexion.
Charming resolvent and matchless lazative.

It drives Sick Headache like the wind.

It drives Sick Headache like the wind. S. 25 Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. S. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. S. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. S. Restores life-giving properties at the blood. S. Restores life-giving properties at the blood. S. Refreches the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. S. Refreches the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. S. Endorsed in writing by over fity thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. S. Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. S. Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. S. Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. For For sale by all leading druggists. \$1.50. For testimonials and circulars send stamp.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mc. (12)



PILLS,

CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them; they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c, per box. For sale by all druggists.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR For making Apple Jelly, Sorghum, Maple Syrup and Sugar, Circulars free Whitenack, Bordine & Co. Tecumseh. Mich.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the **CUTICURA**

REMEDIES. Testimonial of a Bo

Disfiguring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Infammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals ulcers and sores, and restores the hair Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only infallible blood purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. "Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed; and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quinsey, diphtheria, pleurisy, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burns, scalds, sore or granulated eyelids, inflamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, restricted in the second control of the s preast, sore hippies, chaires on banes or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous wounds painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, acrofula or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nails.

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is southur, cooling, cleaning, healing, strength-

Sharpstocollar and the control of th Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who answers all inquiries promptly. Druggists please send to the laboratory for print.

CANVASSERS WANTED The Great Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia DELIGIOUS F By PHILIP SCHAFF, sted by over 300 of the most accom 4 Bible schelars in America and

nrope. The work is to be completed in three super aval octave volumes of about 900 page thout it.

better work than this for experience
its to handle. Exclusive territory give Address, HORACE STACY, 177 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI, 0.

\$6.25 for 39 cts. Any one sending me 39c. and the addresses of 10 acquaintances will receive by return mail goods (not recipes) that net \$6.25. This is an honest offer to introduce staple goods. If you want a fortune, act now. J. D. Henner, Box 127, Buffalo, NY 10.08f



THATCHER'S Grange Butter Color
Is a concentrated and so perfect in shade that it is economy
and a satisfaction to use it. We
most emphatic testimonials from the proprietors of
large creameries and dairies full of solid facts await
your request by mail. Put up in 1, 4 & 10 oz. botties and 1 & 10 gal. cans. Every package warranted
to satisfy the consumer and keep in any latitude for
years without deterioration. Sold by Dealers in 26
States and Canada, who will give to each purchaser
a copy of the Nzw Gurde Boox (just out) on the
Dairy and how to select a milch cow. It contains
over 60 fine illustrations; or send us 150 for a copy.
H. D. Thatcher & Co., Propr's, Potsdam, N. Y. Orange Butter Color

ASTHMA & HAY FEVER

THEIR CAUSE & CURE.

KNIGHT'S NEW TREATISE sent free. Address L. A. KNIGHT, 15 E.Third St., CINCINNATI, O. je6-4t

A PRESENT with \$1 order. Agt's outfit 10 cts
5.5 Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts
Try us. J. H. PARKER & CO., Clinton, Comn.
je12-4t

All New Enameled Gold and Floral Chrome Cards, name on, 10 cents. W. H. Card Works, West Haven, Ct. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$5,000 REWARD!

Beware of Counterfeits!

The high reputation of Adamson's Botanie Cough Balsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthms and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanie Cough Balsam is prepared only by Frank W. Kinsman & Co., sole proprietors, Augusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of 10,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Aylott's Surgical and Medical Institute," "Bellevue Hospital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," late Surgeon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegus, Maine:

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is pzepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, etc., etc.

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. Cured Asthma when All Elbe Falled.

I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Employed skillful physician of Roston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's Botanic Cours Halland.

B. FRANK SWAN, Boston.

From William Y. Bartlett, Postmaster for Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.:

"I have been troubled with a severe cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physicians did all they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resort, I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe my present health, which is as good as ever.

WM. Y. BARTLETT.

Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam effected a cure in my family that four physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me until I need ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM.

MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me.

TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET.

MSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM IS fast the lead of the many bottles of trash that oud the market. SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Boston.
Sold by all Respectable Druggists and dealersat
oc, 35c and 75c.
Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. This elegant dressing is preferred by those ilar article, on ac similar article, on ac-count of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always Restores the Youthful Solor to Grey or Faded Hair Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfamed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re-move dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 100. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

overwork, or a mother run down by tamily or house-hold duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic If you have Consumption, Dyspeysia, Rheumaism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, Parker's Ginger Tonic will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours, CAUTION!—Refuse all subritisties, Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and isentirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hissox & Co., N.Y. 50c. & \$1\$ sizes, at dealers in drays. GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESION Its rich and lasting fragrance has made delightful perfume exceedingly popular. This is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLO TON COLOGNE and look for signature of Hiscory Y

supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE. COLOCNE.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain meritgage bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1880, executed by Charles A. Towar, and Almira R. Towar, his wife, of Springwells, Wayne County, Michigan, to Mary Knoch and Fritz Knoch, of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and recorded on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1880, at 9:20 o'clock A. M., in liber 157 of mortgages, on page 102, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, wifich said mortgage was duly assigned by said Fritz Knock and Mary Knoch to Joseph Kuhn, by indenture dated August 24, 1880, and recorded Masch 16, 1883, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 412 in the aforesaid Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of two hundred and five dollars and 34-100 cents, (\$205 34-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the foremon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece and parcel of land lying in the township of Nankin, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known as the Inkster Mill property, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by the Michigan Central Railroad, on the east by the same being two (2) acres on the E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of section 25, town 2, south of range 9 east, located in the angle formed by said railroad and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1883,

a foreclosure.
Dated Detroit, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1883,
JOSEPH KUHN,
WILLIAM LOOK,
Assignee of Mortgagees
Attorney for Assignee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } DE.

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Picard, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in purenance of an order granted to the undersigned, Lucretia Picard, administratrix of the estate of said Alexander Picard, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, judge of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, on the 17th day of April, 1883, there will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the 7th day of July, 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot 105 and the south half of lot 106 of Moses W. Field's subdivision of private claim 16, in the Township of Hamtramck, Wayne County, Michigan.

an.
DETROIT, May 15, 1883.
LUCRETIA PICARD, Administratrix.
CORLISS & ANDRUS Attorners m22-6t



0. Ohio. EM

of ex-DNLY sease. GO. it 106 harge I lose,

are used ion, sensant by lows are

in-

efi-

of trees was of any benefit.

orchards vet.

marked effect on the temperature.

Adjoining this ranche is another one of

A few years since a wealthy firm of San them, and by their spirited rivalry have Garden out grain fields, into lovely orchards and

The climate and the mode of culture here tend to bring fruit trees and vines into very early bearing. Fruit trees come into full bearing in from two to four see a tree bearing over 400 pounds of fruit in one season; whereas, I have gathered

the west about adopting an eastern idea

here at the west. J. S. TIBBITS.

South Haven, June 4, 1883. The meeting was called to order by President Phillips. There were not as many present as would be desirable, but

vicinity; if so, what kind of trees shall same complaints which we now hear of Hiram Griffin-As far as I have had ex- expenditures of the Emperors and nobles perience wind-breaks have not proved a of Rome. Nero spent \$100,000 of our benefit, but a damage. He spoke of a money for roses alone for one fete, while peach orchard near his place that was the tenth part of the sum spent by our well protected on the north and west by modern Crossus very recently was con natural forest, and in six years time was considered an extravagant outlay, even all gone with the yellows, while several for an extraordinary occasion, by all the

J. Lannin-Our coldest winds are from large portion of our orchard grounds large plantations are cultivated especially with wind-breaks. It takes from 12 to 15 for the production of the costly attar. The years to grow a wind-break to protect two Island of Rhodes was chiefly occupied by

J. Lannin did not think that a single row

breaks. Although a wheat field may be sale blue roses and tree strawberries. The

surrounded by dense forests.

J. G. RAMSDELL, Secretary.

mer Meeting in Ionia, June 26th and

The annual summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society will convene in the city of Ionia, in acceptance of an invitation extended by the Ionia County Horticultural Society. The convention will open with an afternoon session on

meeting.

The following scheme of topics will be followed as closely as practicable, and competent persons selected to lead the 1. Lights and Shadows in the Flower

5. Observation the Key to Horticultural

7. Method in the Ornamental Flanting of Small Places.
8. Battle with the Bugs.
9. Adaptation of Varieties to Soil.
10. The Economy of Mulching.
The evening addresses will be a prominent feature of the meeting. On Tuesday evening an address will be given by

This is to be the Strawberry and Rose

The Ionia society will see that all mem-

lowing: "The Roman gardeners possessed the secret of forcing and retarding the bloom-

"In sowing lawns avoid all mixtures; sow nothing but pure, clean grass, Poa form a lawn, but when once obtained, it

"In sowing new lawns, do not stint the quantity of seed. Four or five bushels to an acre is none too much; and if the sweet vernal is desired, add two or three

The Farmer and Fruit Grower, of Anna, Everywhere in the east is the land of Ill., reports that consternation prevails among the strawberry growers of Southern Illinois, because of the devastations Egypt all contribute the rose oil of a new insect enemy, which though not or essence, and in India at the unknown and tolerably numerous before, present day the rose is grown in has never before appeared in such overwhelming numbers as to injure the crop, as it has done this year. Parker Earle, the "strawberry king," is one of the chief sufferers. Five acres of his Sharpless berries are a total loss. Whole handfuls of berries may be grasped from a plant of which every berry is sucked dry and rendered worthless. Mr. Earle expected to obtain 15,000 cases of berries from his fields, where now he will not get 5,000, so destructive has been the work of this insect. So great is the destruction, that the proposed great Southern Illinois Strawberry Exhibition has been abandon

wings and flying when full grown.

Soot is one of the best manures for house plants, and if it can be had in quantities large

State for exhibition and comparison with Caliravages are now very alarming to horticultur-In setting cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer gives the following about the peach tree borer: "The beautiful blue fly, resembling a wasp, which lays its eggs just at the surface of the ground ally at this time pursuing its alloted task. The simplest remedy, or rather preventive of its at-

Such weeds as chickweed and pursland

▲ Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribun Building), Detroit, Mich.

* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters regis tered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.



DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

MISS MARION JOHNSTONE only SURVIVing daughter of the late R. F. Johnstone, was married to Mr. C. S. Hathaway, of to sell, increased cost of wintering, and this city, a member of the editorial corps less manure. When the wheat crop is of the Free Press, at the residence of Mr. ready for market it is sold, and supplies H. W. Johnstone, White Cloud, on the 12th inst. The many friends and ac- does it influence farming operations quaintances of both parties throughout during the balance of the year. But corn the State will join in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 116,221 bu., and the shipments were 27,078. The stocks now held in this city amount to 848,733 bu., against 774,868 last week, and 68,089 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on June 9 was 20,582,466 bu against 20,284,815 bu the previous week, and 10,057,797 bu at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 298,651 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 766,053 bu., against 455,-868 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,043,853 bú, against 3,-905,341 for the corresponding eight weeks

Wheat held very steadily during the early part of last week, despite increased receipts and a rather dull tone to the mar ket; but on Saturday the Chicago market became demoralized under the failure of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., in lard, as they were also reported to be heavily interested in wheat. This gave the market a downward turn and it closed feverish and unsettled, with prices showing more strength towards the last.

Yesterday the market was unsettled and excited, at one time approaching a panic. Holders of futures were anxious to close out at any price apparently. At the close there was a better feeling, and a slight advance in prices from lowest points reached.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 1st to June 18th:

	No.1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2	No.
-	white.		white.	. red.	red.
June 1		1 02	90	1 171/2	
" 2		1 02	89	1 191/4	
4 4	1 101/4	1 01	881/2	1 181/2	1 122
· 5	1 101/4		88	1 18	
" C	1 10%	1 001/4	88	1 17	
46 7	1 101/2	1 01	87		
		1 00	83	1 18	
" 9	1 10%	99%	84	1 17%	
66 11	1 09	9816	84	1 16	
** 12	1 091/4	98	84	1 17	
* 13	1 09%	98	85	1 17	1 09
* 14	1 99%	9814	841/4	1 161/6	1 09
" 15	1 08		8314	1 15	1 08
* 16	1 07%	97	82	1 14	1 08
4 18	1 0634	9314	79%	1 13%	1 08%
Rejected of	losed y	resterday	at 711/2	c per bi	u., one

In futures towards the close of the week there was an unsettled feeling, and although very little trading was done values fluctuated considerably, our market closely following that of Chicago. The following table will show the fluctuations from day to day in the various deals during the past week:

Thursday.

There is nothing in the wheat market of interest to report beyond the recent failure of various speculative firms in Chicago. They were caught in the failure of the "corner" on lard, and of course will also default their wheat contracts McGeoch & Co., however, insist that the are on the right side of the wheat market and that their contracts will all be met But the fact remains that a number of firms have suspended, others have been crippled, and others again have sustained more or less loss. It is not Chicago houses alone that have suffered, and it is impossible to say how extensively business has been affected by this sudden collapse, as outsiders will pocket their losses and make no noise over it. This state of affairs must affect the grain trade, and it will be a wonder if there is not a disposition on the part of those carrying contracts to unload at once. If this feeling is generally acted upon, prices may drop to a lower range, but this will soon be followed by a reaction if the prospects of the winter wheat crop do not improve very materially. There is not a single one of the winter wheat States that will produce even a small average crop. Just at present the market is in a very unsettled state, and we shall have to wait and see what the result will be upon the future of

The foreign markets are steady, with values ruling just about the same as a week ago. The crop outlook in Great Britain and on the continent is somewhat more favorable, though still far from be ing what farmers would wish.

The following table shows the prices

ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-



COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 39,990 bu.. and the shipments were 13,964 bu. The visible State Journal of Agriculture. supply in the country on June 9 amounted to 14,617,432 bu. against 10,269,541 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 10,303,949 bu, against 1,765,864 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1.918 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 42,739 bu., against 42,739 bu last week, and 19,543 at the corresponding date in 1882. Receipts the past week have been more liberal, and values are again lower. No. 2 is selling at 57c per bu., and new mixed at 53c. Sales of rejected have been made at 50c per bu. n Chicago there has also been a slight decline, No. 2 spot selling at 55c per bu. against 571c one week ago. In futures June is quoted at 55c, July at 55½c, August at 55%c, and September at 55%c. These figures show a decline of 1@11c per bu. during the week on the various deals. The corn crop is being watched with much interest by everybody. It is the great crop of the country, and is more closely connected with the economy of the farm than any other. A failure in the wheat crop means less ready money for the farmer, in this State, but a failure of the corn crop means a stoppage to a large extent of the operations of the farm for the year. Feeding of stock for market and the care of working, dairy and breeding stock is interfered with. This means less stock ready money of course; but in no way does, and the failure of the crop is far reaching in its influence. The fact is Michigan should grow more corn, feed more stock, and pay less attention to wheat. It would increase the fertility of her farms, as well as produce a greater revenue for the farmer. So far the outlook for the crop in this State is unfavor able. Where the corn has appeared above ground, the continued rains have interfered with its proper working, and weeds are growing apace. The crop wants some dry weather badly, and other grain crops are also suffering from too much moisture. This is a season when those who have applied superphosphate to their corn will reap great benefit from it, as it will push the plant forward rapidly and enable it to gain a week or ten days' advantage over that on which none has been used. There is yet time to grow a good corn crop, but to secure that good weather is needed. The crop in other states is in much the same condition. It is backward, and rains have prevented its proper working. Considerable losses have been experienced from damaged seed, and at the west replanting has been requisite to a very large extent. The market now hinges, of course, on the outlook for the new crop, and the steadiness which has characterized it show that dealers have not yet came to a decision as to what the outcome will be. Exports continue very heavy, and the old crop is rapidly disappearing. In the Liverpool market new mixed corn is quoted dull at

> The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 13,862 bu., and the shipments were 5,751 bu. The visible supply of this grain on June 9 was 4,323,580 bu.. 0,017.617 bu, at the cor date in 1882. Stocks in this city yesterday amounted to 21,424 bu., against 21,809 bu. the previous week, and 19,089 bu, at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 335,005 bu. Oats have ruled quiet and weak in this market, and prices show a decline during the week. No. 2 white are now selling at 45c per bu., No. 2 mixed at from primary sources, both State and 434c. These figures indicate a decline of west, indicate the payment of higher 431c. These figures indicate a decline of 2c per bu. The Chicago market is also quoted inactive and lower at 39c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, a decline of 11c since our last report. In futures a like decline is noted. June delivery is quoted at 89c, July at 38%c, August at 31%c, and September at 29%c. The growing crop generally promises well, and dealers, in view of large receipts and the increase in the visible supply, are not inclined to take any chances of more than fair prices ruling after the crop is harvested. In New York the market has also given way, and a general decline in prices is noted. Quotations are as follows: No. 3 white, 46c: No. white. 48@481c: No. 1 white. 55c: Western white, 47@55c; State white, 54@56c No. 2 mixed 45@451c: No. 1 mixed, 451c Western mixed, 42@47c; No. 2 Chicago,

5s. 31d. per cwt., against 5s. 5d. one week

HOPS.

47c per bu.

The market has dropped about as rapid ly the past few weeks as it advanced last fall, and so far the decline in values has not stimulated purchases. There is more business doing in New York, but it is in a small way, with values ruling very irregular, and buyers holding off. It is now asserted that brewers are playing a sharp game on those who are holding hops. A brewer will buy a bale at say 55c per lb.; next day he sells it at 50c per th., and purchases from another brewer bale at 48c per tb. These transactions establish quotations, and have the effect of depressing the market, and is a very shrewd game on the part of those who must have hops soon. It may be they will fail by attempt. ing to depress prices to too low a point, and a sudden reaction will follow. The hopyards throughout the New York district are not in as good condition as two weeks ago, continued cold and wet weather having affected them unfavorably. The weather must change soon if a fair crop is to result. Abroad, particularly in the English yards, the prospect is unusally good, and a large yield is looked

for. The Waterville, N. Y. Times, says of the prospect in that vicinity: "The heavy rains, wind and one or two cold nights have hurt weak hop vines considerably. On the west side of the

fine weather will be we do not know, but any more wet weather now will be detri-

Correspondents from Honeoye and Cooperstown, in the same paper, report the yards in those neighborhoods in a weak condition, and the Malone Palladium says the yards there are not looking well. fair condition, and new ones very thriv

In regard to the New York market the Daily Bulletin says:

"The downward course of prices wa checked to-day, but by nothing more sub stantial than less urgent offerings of goods for sale. As for business there seemed emparatively little of it, though some demand prevailed for 40@45c goods, mainly from dealers. Specimen hop vines have been received the past few days from the interior of the State that ok very sickly, but no one is doing any thing yet on the basis of crop prospects. Quotations in that market on Saturday

were as follows: none. Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice... Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice... none. Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice... 35@ The English markets have given way

under the reports of lower prices on this side of the Atlantic, and choice Americans are quoted at £17@£19 per cwt, against £21@£23 per cwt. two weeks ago.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market is in a very unsatis factory condition at present, and prices are below what they should be. Fair lots of fresh made are selling at 15@16c per lb., and creamery at 20@21c. At these prices dairymen cannot make any money, and we look for a heavy decline in receipts, owing to butter-makers coming to the conclusion not to market their product in the present unsatisfactory condition of the market. The weather has been favorable to a large make of butter, but very unfavorable for handling it, and receivers are anxious to keep down stocks as much as possible. This makes them consent to reductions in price when a good customer can be secured by doing so. In Chicago the market is quoted fairly steady for the best grades, and weak for others. Values are about the same as one week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 20@21c; fair to choice do, 17@ 18c; choice dairy, 15@16c; fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c. The New York market last week suddenly assumed an active position, exporters coming in and taking all the choice stock they could reach at 20c per lb. This excited holders, and prices were pushed 1@2c per lb., at which range quotations still continue, but the market has again settled down into dullness and inaction Quotations on new State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 22 @23c; choice do, 21c; fair to good do, 19 @194c; ordinary do, 15@16c; fancy tubs and pails, 21@22c; fine do, 19@20c; good do. 17@19c; and fair do. 15@16c & tb. Quotations on new western are as follows Western imitation creamery, choice... 16 @17 Western do, good to p Western do, ordinary Western dairy, best... Western dairy, good... to fair

Western factory, best current make Western factory, fair to good...... Western factory, ordinary.... The exports of butter for the week ending June 9 from all American ports were 581,875 lbs., against 249,509 lbs. the previous week, and 202,731 lbs. for the corresponding week in 1882. In reference the New York market the Bulletin of

Saturday says: "The scarcity of fancy goods continue and all the best pails are selling at full rates, with some odd lots of State dairy doing well, though the latter remains to great extent nominal. Over the general run of the offering of creamery operators still show perplexity, and it is evidently a difficult matter to decide upon the proper course to pursue. The advices at hand prices in the country than can be ob-tained here, and several receivers have lost the current product of their regular marks on bids exceeding anything can afford to pay. Against this comes the very evident loss of tone on our market and a growing disinclination to add to the accumulation in store, yet no one cares to make the break that would be necessary to secure customers. The last ourchas s for export were at 21c. for fine grade of creamery, and this really represents all that could be obtained, except the fancy selections of State or El

The cheese market is "off," both in this and outside markets, and quotations for full cream State of choicest makes range from 12 to 13tc. At these figures, cheese is a much better paying article than butter at the price it is selling. In fact cheese has held the best position for the past year, and bids fair to retain it for some time yet. The high price of butter last fall and winter has stimulated production, and at this season, when pastures are good and cows are in a full flow of milk, there is more butter made than the demands from all sources can take of. But later on, when pastures become care dried up and the hot weather of July and August cuts down production, it is probable butter will be worth considerably more than can be got for it at present. Our local cheese market has been affected more or less by the depression at other points. In Chicago the market is steady for full cream fall-made cheese: low grades weak. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, P lb., 104@11c; full cream flats, 111c; flats slightly skimmed, 71@8c; common to fair skims, 51@ 61c; low grades, 2@4c P lb. In New York the market at the end of the week was in better shape and steadier, but values are lower than a week ago. tations there are as follows: State factory, fancy...

State factory, fair to good... The Liverpool market is quoted steady

at 61s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, a decline of 1s. per cwt. from the rates ruling a week ago. Exports for the well, and indicates an increased demand for the American product. The Bulletin says of the New York market:

"The market is closing in very good shape, as a rule. The liberal engagements of freight room, compared with the receipts, indicate that supplies must clean up closely, and for all really serviceable stock full former rates can be obtained. Other points, however, reported yards in on fancy 111c is made without difficulty fair condition, and new ones very thriv a fraction more, under special conditions; but the above rate is quite high enough to quote, notwithstanding the buoyant talk indulged in and somewhat extrava-gant rumors circulated regarding the return on certain special factories bought at a fancy rate in the country. White cheese has to follow a fraction behind the top rate and can scarcely be valued above 11sc. with some available at 11c. but at these figures finds sale. The rejections of factory lots full cream sell well at 10@ 101c, and will all be taken. Part skims are unsettled, but rather favor the buyer, as no one cares to have this stock left or and holders have also continued to crowd the full skims at anything from 50 down to 2c. Ohio flats are valued about as before, with, however, 9½c rarely exceeded on home account, and some sales understood to have been made at 8c to shippers. The general home trade is fair and bids if anything a trifle quicker."

WOOL.

The wool markets are generally quoted 'about as last reported," and there is no increase in activity in the trade. It is a fact, however, that while buyers at the east are holding off, and the markets there are showing every sign of dullness, many manufacturers have their representatives in the west ready to take all the new clip they can get at present valuation. In fact they will pay about as high prices in this State as some dealers are quoting in Boston and New York. There is a strong effort on the part of dealers, who undoubtedly lost considerable money last year, to manipulate the market so as to recoup their losses this season, and of course with the commercial press and the daily papers taking their cue from them, it is easy to see how strong an influence they can wield in fixing the tone of the market to suit their own interests. But if wool-growers will only keep a stiff upper lip, and show no disposition to sacrifice their clips, they will soon change the situation. Wools are now selling below their intrinsic value-below what they can be imported for-and any change in rates must be unwards, not downwards. as many would have us believe. The circulars issued the past week are very "blue" in tone. Here is an extract from that of Mauger & Avery:

"Since our circular of the 24th there has been no improvement in the wool market, but the situation has become worse. With the exception of medium wools, which have been in good request, and some in-quiry for fine delaine there has been no life in the market. Worsted manufacturers have been buyers of fine delaine 'to piece out' until the first of July when they will pay the reduced duty on Australian combing; and the consumers of medium grades having temporarily supplied themselves, stocks are accumulating

and prices weakening.
"The goods market shows no improvement; another large auction sale was held yesterday, and the prices were so low that the Journal of Commerce mildly states 'that at the lowest figure wool can possibly be had, it will not be cheap enough to dup-licate the sale at a profit.' In Missouri, Kentucky and other sections producing medium wools buyers have shown con siderable activity as well as nerve. In the fine wool districts scarcely any wool has peen marketed.

The future value of wool is problema tical. That the reduced duties on wool and woolen goods must to a greater or less degree reduce the price of wool and the manufactured article, and that the exact effect cannot determined in a few weeks, admits of no argument. That there is, and vill continue to be for a time, a reduction in the consumption of wool is also admit other hand manufacturers may begin to buy wool before the markets are well stocked. Speculators may see fortunes in wool at ruling rates and by their competition for a time give us an ac and losses. We believe the more conser vative element of the trade would prefe to allow the wools to remain in growers hands until required, and to share with the farmer the profit, if any, that accrues from holding.

Now let us see how Australian wools are doing, which our manufacturers are said to be waiting until July to secure cheap. The latest English circular received, that from H. Schwartze & Co., of London, in speaking of the wool sales now in progress, says:

"During the fortnight that has elapsed since the series was opened the attendance of buyers has gradually increased and the one has gained in animation. The for eign trade especially buys vigorously and the effect of its keen competition is visible enhanced prices of greasy wools, which since the opening have risen 1@1d b., and stand now on a par with the good rates paid in the earlier part of last series. All classes of greasy share in this rise except the very inferior kinds, short Sydneys, and waisty Adelaides and New Zealands, which, owing to their

poor condition, remain heavy of sale." So prices there have risen 1@2c ? Ib on the wools that enter into competition with our own, and as at the outside the tariff is not reduced more than 3c P 1b, we would like to know where those cheap wools are coming from. Another point: Mauger & Avery quote XX Michigan washed wools at 34@36c * tb, while the wildest scenes followed the announce-Commercial Bulletin of Boston, quotes Michigan X at 35@37c ₽ lb, and gives actual sales at those prices. That is a good circular to buy wool on, but a poor one for growers to rely on.

The Boston market is dull, and sales are mostly confined to small lots. The fact is there are no selections for manufacturers to supply their wants with as yet. The sales last week in that market were 908,535 pounds domestic and 105,000 pounds foreign, or 1.013,535 pounds in all, against 1,484,300 pounds last week, and 1,723,346 pounds for the correspending week of last year. Among the sales of washed fleeces were the following: 23,000 fbs XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 38@381c; 18,000 lbs X Michigan and Wisconsin at 35@37c; 1,000 lbs Ohio X at 371c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan at 42c; 29,000 lbs X Ohio at 38@42c; 10,000 lbs Wisconsin X on private terms; 1,033 lbs Ohio X at 38c; 41,060 lbs washed part at 28@32c; 1,700 lbs X Michigan at 36@38c; 6,600 lbs XX Ohio at 39@42c; 3.000 lbs XX Ohio aud Pennweek ending June 9, from all American sylvania and some No. 1 at 38@42c; 1,209 thick through the heart. She was a model

at 23c and 2,000 ths medium combing at

As a considerable number of our readers who own thoroughbred flocks either have or will send forward their clips unwashed. we give the following report of sales of fine unwashed fleeces in the Boston market the past week: 10,000 lbs fine at 24c: 6,000 ths fine at 25c; 3,000 lbs fine at 23c; 6,820 ths black at 21c; 1,500 ths sorts at 20c; 2,-000 lbs coarse at 20c; 3,336 lbs heavy at 19 @22c; 16,500 lbs medium at 27@28c; 50,-485 lbs unwashed at 20@30c.

Referring to the Boston market the Commercial Bulletin of Friday says:

The wool market remains dull and sale of large lots are few. Buyers continue to hang back and wait the course of events. The majority of the mills continue work beyond a few stoppages for repairs, but the wool dealers all talk that production must be checked if the market is to recover from the market is to recover from the market is to recover from the market is present dullers. Become from the market is to recover from the market is to recover from the market is present dullers. its present dullness. Reports from the producing section show but little change. The Ohio market has not opened to any extent as yet, and the growers continue firm in their views. The Kentucky wools have been well bought up and mainly by manufacturers. In Texas the market is very dull but in Missouri there has been a fair amount of business.

The Grand Rapids Democrat gives the following from a local buyer, who is evidently a keen fellow, and knows how to use his breath to good advantage:

"A great deal of wool is raised in this part of the State, but although much is brought into this city it by no means con trols the trade. The buyers in Lowell Ionia, Allegan, Coopersville and Middle-ville pay as much for the article as is paid here. Around Ionia is a large sheep grow ing community and into that brought as much wool as any market in this vicinity. The wool raised of excel-lent quality. The shearing usually commences June 1, and the buying and selling immediately follows, but as yet the trade has hardly commenced. Not over three or four pelts are offered us in a day. Sufficient warm weather would enable farmers to shear their sheep without danger and would make the market brisk. We pay from 20 to 30 cents for washed wool, according to grade. Although that is a low price compared with former years I do not anticipate any material advance, and very few farmers will hold back shearing awaiting an uncertain advance in the price. We sell all of our purchases in New England-mainly in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the buyers there will use all we can supply them.

He is right in saying New Englanders will use all he can supply if he secures wool at "20@30c P tb. for washed wool, according to quality," but we don't believe the farmers will be induced to bring in their clips for such prices. without it may be those who rely on this wool buyer for information as to what their wool is worth. SALES IN THE INTERIOR.

Ionia Sentinel: Wool here ranges from 20 o 30 cents. The Flint Globe quotes wool at 20 to 30 cents n its local market report.

The Lapeer Democrat quotes wool, washed t 30 conts, unwashed at 20 cents.

Ovid Register: A clip of 1,800 lbs of wool was bought here for 30 cents on the 11th. Wool at Dowagiac, according to the Republican, ranges from 23 to 33 cents for washed, and 18 to 20 for unwashed.

Hillsdale Democrat: The first load of wool brought into market was washed and of good quality, and 30 cents per pound was paid for it. Portland Observer: The first clips of wool for this market were brought in Monday, the prices paid being from 28 to 30 cents per pound for the washed.

Ann Arbor Argus: Thus far the wool mar-ket has moved very slow. The views of buy-ers seem to be that the opening prices will be about 28 to 30 cents, with 32 cents as the out-

The Tecumseh Herald says: Prices for wool are expected to rule lower this season than last, and will open at from 33 to 35 cents. None has been brought into our market, the season being unfavorable for washing or hearing Niles Republican: Our buyers are paying

35 cents per pound for washed, and 25 cents for unwashed, which is more than is paid at any of our surrounding towns. The market is any of our surrounding towns. The market is lively and the clip coming forward in good quantity and condition.

Mr. D. P. DEWEY, of Grand Blanc, called at the FARMER office this week. He has recently received an order to purchase a number of rams to be sent to Australia as a private venture. for the purpose of testing that market. He will not take anything but registered stock, and nothing but yearlings. He is not confined to exact figures in prices paid, but is not to take anything that will not promise a margin over cost when landed in Australia. As this market is a new one, it is Mr. Dewey's intention not to send an animal that will not do credit to the State, as upon the first shipments made will depend largely the character Michigan stock will get among wool-growers there. We hope our best breeders will endeavor to be represented in this shipment, as the foundations of an important trade may be laid if the business is properly handled. Mr. Dewey's public spirit. enthusiasm as a breeder, and character for strict integrity, peculiarly fit him for the important position of making selec- the largest eastern manufacturers, and as tions for this shipment. THE big corner in lard carried on by

McGeoch. Everingham & Co., of Chicago, assisted by a number of smaller operators, suddenly collapsed Saturday by the failure of McGeoch & Co. The ment of the failure, and lard, which had been quoted at \$11.321 per hundred for intrusted to him will be handled promptly July delivery, suddenly dropped to \$9, but reacted again and to \$9.50. The failure of McGeoch has precipated a number of others, and the loss to the firms interested is put at \$2,500,000. The failure was the legitimate result of hazardous speculative trading. As the losses fall nearly entirely upon speculators, the outside public will not waste much sympathy upon them. It is reported that two or three Detroit parties got "nipped," which will probably convince them that the Chicago Board of Trade is a good place to keep away from.

LAST Saturday Mr. George Hills, of Northville, was at the Central Yards with a lot of cattle. Among them was a four-year-old thoroughbred Shorthofn heifer that would attract attention in any market. She was a bright roan, rather undersized, with a neat head, very fine boned, short legs, broad straight back and swamp particularly, and in many other yards the flies are increasing and doing considerable damage. Hops are the subject of much complaint within a day or two. What the effect of a few days of

ed her for beef. Her weight here was 1346 pounds, and she was purchased by Mr. Chas. Tucker, for Mr Wm. Smith of the Mansfield Market, who is always on the lookout for just such animals.

Wool Notes.

It is reported that the sheep men of California are driving their sheep to Texas in large numbers, on account of cheaper and superior land there for grazing purposes.

THE flock of Merinos owned by Mr. James McGregor of Metamora, this season sheared an average of over 14 lbs. per head. As the flock numbers about 200, this is a very fine showing indeed.

A NATIONAL wool-growers' association is being organized at San Francisco. The objects are to exert influence in the passage of laws to promote the wool industry' in this country and repeal the law reducing the tariff on wools. A general meeting of growers of the State has been called at Sacramento, September 12.

MR. FRANK C. CREGO sends us the results of the shearing of his flock of grade Merinos. The average of the entire flock was 10 lbs. 4 1.6 oz. of washed wool. Ram's fleece, ten months growth, 16 lbs. 8 oz.; heaviest ewe's fleece, (raised a lamb), 12 lbs. 12 oz.; lightest ewe's fleece (raised a lamb) 7 lbs. 6 oz.

From the June crop report of the Secretary of State we get the following estimates in regard to the wool clip: first footings of the sheep and wool columns in the township reports received from the supervisors of 972 townships show that there were 2,079,488 sheep sheared in 1882, yield 11,805,576 pounds of wool, and that the number of sheep in the same townships the present year is 2,-193,007, which is five per cent more than in 1882. If there has been a corresponding increase in the remaining townships there will be 2,353,843 sheep sheared in State the present year, and the total clip his life is in danger. will be about 12.943,000 pounds "

MR. JOHN SHAVER, of St. Johns, Clin-

ton County, sends us the weight of fleeces Muskegon has a livery stable owned and managed by a woman. Her husband died and she thought she could manage it better than sell it, and has made a success of it. lbs. 8 oz. He was bred by Cook & Brown, of Vermont, and sired by H. S. Brookins' Rip Van Winkle, No. 45, and brought to this State by Mr. Wm. Ball, of good dinner here on the 30th. Hamburg. Of his get Mr. Shaver has some that did well. One of them, a twovear-old buck, sheared 24 lbs, 8 oz., one two-year-old, 19 lbs., and another 18 lbs. The staple varied from three to three and three-quarter inches in length. The samples sent include one from the fleece of the stock ram. It carried a good deal of oil, but of rather a light color, was of good quality, with fine crimp. The grade samles were very good ones; showing that the ram is a valuable one, and if followed by one equally as good, will give Mr. Shaver a fine flock of sheep. Such grade fleeces ten years ago would have been considered something wonderful. T. G. MOSHER & Son, of Armada, Mich.

send in the result of the shearing of their flock of high grade Merinos. Their flock consist of 184 head in all. They commenced grading up some six years ago, when they purchased a ram from the flock of L. B. Lusk, of Batavia, N. Y. Two years ago they bought the ram congfellow also bred by Mr Luck and brought into the State by Mr. E. G. Perkins. He is a fine animal, weighing 184 lbs. when three years old, and sheared 25 lbs. of clean white wool. He is mak ing a great improvement in Mr. Mosher's flock, as evidenced by the fleeces of his yearlings. Seventy head of ewes gave an average of 12 lbs. 6 oz. The heaviest six-year-old's fleece was 14 lbs. 8 oz., and the lightest 11 lbs. 2 oz.: the heaviest fivevear-old's fleece was 12 lbs. 4 oz., and the lightest 11 lbs. 3 oz.; the heaviest fouryear old's fleece was 13 lbs. 8 oz., and the lightest, 11 lbs. 10 oz.; in three-year-old's the heaviest was 14 lbs. 1 oz., and the lightest 12 lbs. 1 oz.; in two-year-old's the heaviest was 14 lbs. 3 oz., and the lightest 11 lbs. 10 oz.; and in yearlings the heaviest was 16 lbs. 2 oz., and the lightest 11 lbs. 3 oz. This is a good showing for a grade flock. They were sheared between May 21 and May 28.

WE ask attention to the advertisement in this issue of Mr. F. G. Chidsey, who succeeds Mr. Thomas McGraw in the wool commission business in this city. He has had considerable experience in the business, and will give it his entire attention. He has orders to fill from some of he ships direct to them can pay the highest price to the wool-grower. He has made arrangements to handle wools consigned to him with promptness, and to the best advantage. As the large commission houses east are always filled with wool when the season opens, Mr. Chidsey thinks he can offer wool growers great advantages over such houses, as all wools and consignors will not have to wait for months, as is frequently the case, before earing from their wools.

NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan.

Adrian is now connected with Toledo by tele

Manchester will build a six thousand dollar The work of building a creamery at Utica

The Holly waterworks at Manistee are com pleted and in operation. Ernest Bradley was drowned at East Saginaw on the 16th, while swiming.

About two thousand people were in Hudson to witness the races on the 14th. The Mason Democrat report a clover field in that vicinity two and a half feet high.

The Adrian Press says the Fairfield factory takes care of seven tons of milk daily

The Marshall Expounder says there will be um crop of apples in that vicinity. Daniel Dorsey, a proneer of Homer, died addenly of apoplexy, at that place last week. The Flint Globe says the outlook for a good yield of apples in Genesee County is very promising. Burglaries still continue to be numerous at Monroe, in spite of the efforts of the autities.

Charles Keubler's dead body was found on the railroad track at Grand Rapids on the

The paper mill at Menominee burned last week, and the owners are out fifteen thou sand dollars.

The Highland pickle factory expects to make about sixteen thousand barrels of pickles the ummer.

The Marshall Carriage Works Company $w_{\rm 48}$ organized at Marshall last week, with a capital of \$5,000. Willie Brennan was kiled at West Branch last week, by a slab of stone falling on him from a dray.

Imlay City raised one thousand two hundred dollars for the new agricultural society started there this spring.

A Grand Rapids man has taken a contract to sell one thousand dollars worth of chewing gum. He'll do it.

Fred Menze, of Bay City, expects to realize a fortune from an improved snow plow which kind he has devised.

Adam Duff, while intoxicated, attempted to cut his throat with a piece of glass at Traverse City, on the 13th.

The Bay City Tribune says the country round that city is pretty well drowned out, by the heavy and continuous rains.

Dr. H. H. Powers, of Saranac, was robbed of 300 at Greenville last week, and three men

were arrested for the theft. Volinia boys put dynamite cartridge into woodchuck holes, and thus kill the inmates, whose scalps are worth 25 cents.

The village of Newaygo has established fire limits, and is going to see that only the right of buildings are erected within them.

It is said to be questionable whether the dam at Niles can be permanently repaired, owing to quicksand in the bed of the river. The Arbeiter Bund, or meeting of delegates

from the German workingmen's societies in this State, was held at Lansing last week. C. C. Comstock, of Grand Rapids, recently divided three hundred and fifty acres of in Newaygo County among several of his

The fireproof room of the Ann Arbor library building will be large enough to hold 108,000 The library now has thirty-six tl and books.

The new plaster mills to be built to replace those lately burned at Grand Rapids will have one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of machinery.

Ionia Sentinel: L. B. Townsend and A. E.

Kelsey purchased at Toledo the imported Nor-man-Percheron stallion Magog, paying the

Benton Harbor Palladium: It is settled that the Berrien County Horticultural Society are to have agrand fruit and flower show and a

Rev. W. Woodmansee, of Lexington, has been held in \$2,000 bonds on a charge of making slanderous statements concerning the pastor of another church in that village.

The owner of a patent incubator at Saugahis machine roasted the second batch of chickens before ever they got out of the shell.

Owosso Times: There is considerable sugar cane to be raised in this vicinity this season, and there will be a number of mills in opera-tion when the time for manufacturing comes. The recent rains flooded the shops of the St. Johns Manufacturing Company so that work had to be suspended for a day or two, and the city fire engine was engaged to pump out the

The Salvation army is still laboring in the interest of the sinners of Adrian, and a sub-scription is being taken up by its members for a bass drum, presumably to aid in the good

Bay City will establish a stone yard where tramps and drunken individuals will have to break stone instead of sitting by the fire and eating three meals a day at public expense. Good scheme.

Alleged pension agents have been swindling old soldiers in the vicinity of Charlotte, on pretense of getting more pension money for them. They levy an assessment of \$5 or \$10, and are seen no more.

The body of an u

the river near St. Clair last month, and has since been identified as that of G. C. Warnecke, of Ulzin, Germany, who had been in the States about five months. Flint is happy. J. Henry Gardner, former leader of the Flint band, and under whose tu-

inknown man was for

tition it gained great notoriety, is to return to his old post, at a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars per year. Ionia Sentinel: George Webster, while coupling cars at midnight in the D. L. & N

yard here, was caught and thrown down so that the trucks passed over him, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few moments.

Monroe Commercial: The vineyards in this locality, as we understand from grape growers, do not promise half a crop this year. For some reason there are few vines that produce anything like a full show of fruit buds Caro Advertiser: The wet weather the past

month has made a vast difference in the acreage of corn and oats in this county. Fully one-fourth, and some think one-third less of these cereals have been sown this year than usual. Kalamazoo Gazette: Because of the rise inluced by a heavy rain the mill-race at Morrell's nill gave way, and a large portion of the flats which were covered with growing celery were flooded. It is not known what the damage will

A tramp named Warner, identified as the a little girl of Cheboygan, was taken from the jail at that city by a mob of masked men, and hung on a railroad crossing sign in a short distance from the jail last week.

At Adrian recently, a man named Oscar ones abandoned his wife and nine children, one of them a babe but two or three days old, leaving them in a state of the most utter de-titution. The authorities took charge of the family, and the citizens generously donated food and clothing.

An agent of the postoffice department visited the Ypsilanti office last week and discovered a shortage of \$1,500. Postmaster Spencer ac-knowledged having overdrawn his money or-der account to that amount, the deficit was nade good, and the office is now in charge of At East Saginaw, on the 14th, Mrs. Tony

At East Saginaw, on the 14th, Mrs. 109 Johnson saw her three-year-old child on the track as the noon train on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad was approaching, and sprang to the rescue. She was struck by the engine and had her right arm and collar bone broken, and she was also injured about the head. It is feared mother and child will both die. Saginawian: Fire broke out in Chapman's planing mill and hoop factory on the 13th. The waterworks had been disabled by the bursting of a main, and the steamer was out of order, so that at one time it was feared that the flames would great the best of the city. The fire

vould sweep to the heart of the city. tug Farrar and an efficient pail brigade aver the danger, but the damage done is estima at \$20,000 Ann Arbor Register: Strawberry grower are much agitated over the appearance, in thi

Ann Arbor Register: Strawberry strawberry are much agitated over the appearance, in this locality, of an insect known as the "tarnished plant bug," which is very destructive to the ripening strawberry. Mr. Evart H. Scott has found numbers of the bugs upon his place, and learns that they are the same destructive creslearns that they are the same destructive creatures that have so seriously attacked the straw berry beds of Parker Earle, of Illinois.

F.G. CHIDSEY (SUCCESSOR TO THOS. M'GRAW, ON COMMISSION.

Foot of Bates St., Detroit, Mich. Cash advances made on Consignments

justice. Prof. school in making o has 14 pu The Arerected by general g A stud

J

\$7,000,0

· Zebin when in men of

J. L.

Boston, for wife

Grey's 15th. Thousan

The thousanties in C

per corr to a mai

Value

months period la

Two n ers' jewe were cau

Jordan

seminary of \$100 f saengerfe societies, pected to Charles Fitchburg for life in against th

It is sta and Chica Fifty lt failure, or services. by the sub Eastern delphia th Shaft G. has been worked while several live are burned

won't mak tions or a their legal Jr. Jenkin of a young At Mysti tion of the fired in hon charge, mo The jury verdict of thas cost a the easiest

Sarnia oil re has secured territory. be laid, and Reuben H
a satchel co
000 in a Bro
The police s
and James (A sneak th the other da started for alarm clock.

that he dro

Louise Ser

on the nig

case, etc., guilty.

A Pennsy

the adult marry, a we susceptible h 18-year-old L Last week mayed by the McGeoch, E on lard alone tal loss to a concerns are N. L. Duke Capt. A. C. quitted by a the town to e the streets of Nutt, a youn

George Molledo for robbi hought his a chants. The yet known. The paymer attorneys in Bliss, \$46,200 545 18; Gibson rick, \$32,050 \$125,979 48.

ded others, w

and dairy proc the five month

visions and ta May 31, \$58,6 the same produiods of last year above figures. In the section Cerritory, Kan cost for the St ng June 1882, ,803,078. The ending June, 1 age 7,509,707, duction in the

The village swept out of ex ple burned to d A tug explos killed eight per others. Four of lated. The czar has

of three nihilist and has reduced several others. And now Li at Shanghai, at China has against France. A severe earth May 19, and son Quito were almo paxi is in active James Carey,

The Marquis da Port Breton, Comindle

permitted to go onally of late, h police decline to for his safety.

General.

Cornell College has an endowment fund of Zebina Eastman, who died last week, was when in his prim men of Chicago.

J. L. Sullivan, the notorious "slugger" of Boston, is wanted by the police of that burg

Grey's opera house at Boston burned on the 15th. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The steamer Oceanic will bring twelve thousand packages of tea from Japan, for parties in Chicago and New York. Mrs. Mary Clemmer, a well known newspa-per correspondent, is to be married this week to a man 15 years her junior.

Value of breadstuffs exported in the eleven months ending May 31, \$191,414,943; same period last year, \$167,730,652.

A fearful tornado swept over Clarendon, Pa., on the 13th, demolishing 86 large oil rigs and five buildings and deluging the town. Two men stole four gold watches from Peters' jewelry shop in Windsor, on the 14th, but were caught and handed over to the police.

Jordan Corbin, a negro, entered Benjamin Carden's house at Rockford, Crosa Co., Ala., on the 13th, and shot dead Carden, his wife and

Javan receives her \$788,000 indemnity from the United States, and through her foreign minister expresses appreciation of American

Prof. Mezzeroff, a Russian, has opened a school in St. Louis for instruction in the art of making dynamite and other destructives. He has 14 pupils. The American printing house for the blind, erected by Kentucky and maintained by the general government, was dedicated at Louisville on the 12th.

A student at the Oberlin (O.) theelogical seminary, has been jailed at Elyria in default of \$100 fine for stealing \$25 worth of books

Buffalo is making great preparations for the saengerfest in that city next month. Seventy societies, including some 1,700 singers, are ex-pected to attend.

Charles A. Howe, express messenger on the Fitchburg railroad, Mass., who was crippled for life in a collision, awarded \$12,000 damages

A posse captured a party of six outlaws under "Six Shooter Jack, near Hailey, Idaho, on the 15th. Jack was shot and killed during the fight in resisting capture.

It is stated that an enterprise is on foot to establish a pneumatic pipe line from New York and Chicago which shall carry parcels from one place to the other in four hours. Fifty lives have been lost this season by the

upsetting of sealing boats on the west coast of British Columbia. The seal fisheries are a failure, owing to the rough weather. The court has decreed that the wife of Sergeant Mason shall pay Bigelow \$400 for his services. He claimed the whole amount raised by the subscriptions for "Betty and the baby."

Eastern iron manufacturers meet at Philadelphia this week, for the purpose of arrang-ing, if possible, the new schedule of prices to conform with the changes made by the new

Shaft G, of the Braidwood (Ill.) coal minhas been burning since last week. It was worked wholly by colored men; it is feared several lives are lost, and it is known 82 mules The Kansas Legislature has fixed railros

fares at three cents per mile, and now the roads won't make any reductions to clerical conven-tions or agricultural associations, but exact their legal pound of flesh without fail.

The Rev. O. L. Borden, President of Mansfield Female College, was shot dead on the 16th, at Mansfield, La., by the Rev. Ben. T. Jenkins, Jr. Jenkins presented himself as the avenger of a young lady whom Borden had betrayed.

At Mystic Bridge, Conn., during the dedica-tion of the soldiers' monument a salute was fired in honor of the governor, and two grand army posts passing at the time received the charge, more or less seriously injuring eighteen

The jury in the star route cases brought in a verdict of not guilty on the 14th. The trial has cost about \$650,000. The jury thought the easiest way out of the intricacles of the case, etc., was to find the defendents not guilty.

A Pennsylvania oil company has leased the Sarnia oil refinery, opposite Port Huron, and has secured 1,500 acres of land in the new oil territory. An underground pipe line will be laid, and the oil run thus to the Sarnia re-

Reuben H. Ploss, a New York capitalist, left a satchel containing securities valued at \$87,-000 in a Brooklyn ferry boat, one day last week. quently captured Owen and James Callen with the property in their

A sneak thief stole a clock in a Montreal store A shear time above a concealing it under his coat, started for the door. It happened to be an alarm clock, and just then set up such a din that he dropped it and ran, but not quick

enough to escape arrest. Louise Semerling, of Chicago, was abducted on the night of her intended marriage by the adult sons of the man she was to marry, a wealthy and elderly German whose susceptible heart had been won by the blonde,

18-year-old Louise. Last week Chicago's Board of Trade was dismayed by the failure of the great lard firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co. This firm's losses on lard alone amount to \$1,000,000, and its total loss to about \$2,500,000. Various other concerns are badly crippled.

N. L. Dukes, of Uniontown, Pa., who shot Capt. A. C. Nutt, last winter, and was acquitted by a packed jury and obliged to flee the town to escape lynching, was shot dead on the streets of that place on the 13th by James Nutt, a young son of the murdered man.

George Morrison, arrested last week at To ledo for robbing the mails, was night distributing clerk of the Toledo postoffice, and it is thought his arrest will stop the long-continued complaints of missing letters by Toledo merchants. The amount of his peculations is not west known.

The payments by the government to special attorneys in the star route trial have been: Bliss, \$46,200 18; Brewster, \$5,000; Cook, \$6,545 18; Gibson, \$5.000; Ker, \$26,872 38; Merrick, \$32,050; Pinkerton, \$2,494 64; total, \$125,979 48. To these payments are to be added others, which will add 25 per cent to the sum.

The value of exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products for May was \$6,265,415; for the five months ended May 31, \$43,838,704; provisions and tallow for the seven months ended May 31, \$58,694,975. The value of exports of the same products for the corresponding periods of last year was \$378,250 in excess of the above ferures.

In the section of country comprising Iddian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, the cost for the Star Mail Service for the year ending June 1882, was \$505,082, the mileage being 6,803,078. The cost of the service for the year ending June, 1883, was \$305,066, and the mileage 7,509,707, which shows there has been a reduction in the cost of the service the past year of about \$110,000, while the mileage increased nearly a million.

Foreign.

The village of Valois, France, has been swept out of existence by fire, and several people burned to death.

A tug explosion at Buenos Ayres last week killed eight persons and seriously injured nine others. Four of the killed were horribly muti-

The czar has mitigated the death sentence of three nihilists to indefinite penal servitude, and has reduced the terms of imprisonment of several others.

And now Li Hung Chan, Chinese command-er at Shanghai, informs the French minister that China has no intention of declaring war against France.

A severe earthquake occurred in Ecuador, ay 19, and some villages in the vicinity of alto were almost destroyed. Mount Coto-

paxi is in active eruption.

James Carey, the Irish informer, has been permitted to go out of Kilmainham jall occasionally of late, but this is now stopped, as the police decline to hold themselves responsible for his safety. The Marquis de Rays is on trial at Paris for a Port Breton, Oceana and other islands land

Swindle, selling land on paper and sending out | \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfli

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



"BUCKEYE" SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR

FOUR COMPLETE MACHINES IN ONE! First: Beats any Cultivator made for Corn. Second: Will work a harder Summer Fallow than any Fallow Cultivator. Third: Will tear up less Sods than any Floating Harrow. Fourth: Is a first-class Broadcast Seeder.

P. P. MAST & CO., Manufacturers, Springfield, Ohio.

E. P. BURRALL, State Agent, Jackson, Michigan.

emigrants to disease and death. He made 2, 000,000 francs by the swindle. The jury in the trial of the dynamiters at London last week, found a verdict of guilty against Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Whitehead and Curtin, and a verdict of not guilty in the case of Ansburgh and Bernard Gallagher. The four men found guilty were then sentenced to penal servitude for life.

penal servitude for life.

Lord Cardington, English minister of agriculture, last week received deputations representing 10,000,000 people who protest against restrictions of the food supply. Cardington said the decrease in the importation of American cattle was due to the fact that better prices were obtained in America, and added that the government would not strain the present laws in the direction of further prohibition, as urged by the opponents of the importation of American cattle.

RENICK

WEDNESDAY JULY 18, '83 w EDNESDAT 300.

Will sell at public auction on my farm, six miles from Winchester, Ky., sixty head of Shorthorns, all bred by myself, and all descended from the celebrated cow imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere.

The success of this herd in the show rings in Kentucky and other States, the number of herds that are headed by Rose of Sharon bulls, and the large number of females that have been exported to distinguished breeders in England and Scotland attest its appreciation by the public.

The portion of my herd offered consists of young and desirable animals constituting its choice and bloom.

- on -

TWENTY YOUNG COWS. with calves by their side or in calf; twelve two-year-old heifers: twenty yearling heifers and heifer calves, embracing all the females dropped the past two years; 3 aged bulls and seven bull calves, all Roses of Sharon, will also be sold. Catalogues will be ready by June 1st, and can be had on application to P. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky., or myself at Clintonville, Ky. i19-jy3-10 ABRAM RENICK.

A FARM FOR SALE one mile north of Fowlerville, in the town of Handy; 80 acres, 60 under the plow; a good frame house; flowing well; small fruits and orchard; will sell land alone or team, tools, stock and crops For particulars, address

HENRY CROOP,
j19-2w
Fowlerville, Mich.

CABBACE PLANTS. Leading kinds; first-class, from American-grown seed. Price \$1 50 per 1,000. Address j191t A. C. WOODRUFF, South Haven, Mich.

SEVEN KENTUCKY-BRED BULLS

FOR SALE. at very reasonable prices. Rose of Sharons, Josephines and Young Marys. Color, reds and dark

oans. Correspondence promptly answered. WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

When in Detroit and Looking for

CURTAINS

- OR -

Furniture Coverings ABBOT & KETCHUM,

have the Largest Stock and Best Variety in

LACE

31/2 yards long, from \$1 35 per pair worth \$2 00 per pair. Agents for the "STANDARD" and "AU-

RORA" Carpet Sweepers. Abbot & Ketchum

141 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT. MICH



PARSONS' Book-keeping, Penmanship and Business Forms for Self Instruction sent by mail for \$2. Also the Hand Book of Social Forms at \$3 50. Agents Wanted, Address

W. F. PARSONS' Business College, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SEED NNUAL FOR 1883.4 D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

ON FERRY & COS

PIC Extricator to ald animals in giving birth. Send for circular WM. DULIN, Avoca, Potawatamie Co., Iowa

THE FARMERS' FAVORITE.

These wagons are made of the best wood and iron to be procured, and put together by the most experienced workmen. Every one warranted to give satisfaction, both in regard to the quality of material and workmanship. They are also noted for their lightness of draft and ease of running.

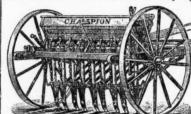
Carriages, Buggies & Sleighs of superior workmanship always on hand.

Send for circular and Price List.

A. COQUILLARD, South Bend, Ind.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL WITH OR WITHOUT

PUBLIC SALE Fertilizer Attachment, Spring Hoes or Corn Planter.



Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily evenly and accurately any of the various kinds o Phosphates or Guano Wet or Dry. The only Grain Drill having a Special Device for Planting Corn for the Crop. No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so great a variety of work. Many thousands in use.

FORCE FEED GRASS SEEDER

Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET to JOHNSON, GERE & TRUMAN, 81 & 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Potato Bug Poison.

MARK.

Tif nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO., Limit P. O. Box 990, No. 90 Water Street, New York, who will send prices and testimonials. BUCKEYE Salt in Agriculture

WROUGHT IRON PUNCHED RAIL FENCE.



Acknowledged to be the Best Iron Fence now in

MAST, FOOS & CO.,

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES

aliza

purchaser. Working other Press alongside ederick's always sells wurchaser a Dederick, and all know it too circular and location

MAILED FREE.

Our Annual Illustrated pring Catalogue of

Detroit, Mich.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

f28eow1y

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent, of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby aithough less than one part in a hondred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

99.91



No one has ever dared show up any other Press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will bale at less expense with twice the rapidity and load more in a car than any other. Theonly way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and thus sell without sight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside DRY HOP YEAST J. B. STRATTON was the discoverer of

Dry Hop Yeast. Our "STRATTON'S BRAND" is made by him, under his original discovery, with such improvements as an experience of nearly 20 years has enabled him to make. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Is superior to all other brands.

For sale by all Grocers. Manufactured UNION YEAST CO., Detroit, Mich. SPEIDS, BULBS, PLANTS & FLORISTS' SUPPLIES Address
MICHIGAN SEED CO.
211 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Mich.



thereby obviating the great diffi-culty that has heretofore existed with all other Hangers. It is stronger and less liable to break, runs easily and will not get out of

The Kidder Slide Door Hanger Co., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturer Address all orders to B. J. FLUMMERFELT, M'gr.,

TARMERS! Send 25 cts, in stamps for a copy of FISHER'S GRAN TABLES, showing the value of different kindslof grain in bushels and pounds at a given price from 10 cts to two dollars (\$2) per bushel, together with a complete ready reckoner, showing the price of any article or pound from ½ of a cent and upwards; also a table of wages and board, interest, rent, hay table, business laws, etc.

A. H. PERKINS, 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.

Romeo, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



CLYDESDALE HORSES, PERCHERON-NORMAI HORSES, TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, our customers have the advantage of our ma ears' experience in breeding and importing lar silections, opportunity of comparing different breen our prices because of extent of business and lates of transportation. Catalogues free, C

POWELL BROS Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

owosso

Our stallions will serve a limited number

LOUIS NAPOLEON Sire of Jerome Eddy 2:161/2, and sold for \$25,000. His Book Closed June 4th.

JO GAVIN. Half Brother to Jerome Eddy, and sire of Cor Bell, whose four-year-old trials were in 2:31%.

DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich.

TREMONT.

No. 1565; Record 2:28 1-2. No. 1565; Record 2:28 1-2.

Sired by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, record 2:18½;
Wedgwood record 2:19; dam Virginia, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; 2d dam Grey Goose, dam of Champaign, record 2:30; Lilly Simpson, record 2:31½, by Nottingham's Norman, son of Morse Horse; 3d dam by Brown Consul, son of Bald Face Consul.

TREMONT'S record was obtained after a season of seventy-ave mares, with but very little preparation in a desperately fought race of seven heats, rotting the sixth heat in 2:23½, and won the race, a performance never equalled under like circumstances by any stallion. Send for catalogue to 33m DR. W. A. GIBSON, Jackson, Mich.

Highlander Hambletonian will stand at my barn in the township of Bruce, Macomb County, during the season of 1883. Terms \$15 to insure. He is a large horse, standing 16½ hands high, fine looking, good disposition, is a blood bay in color, with small star in forehead, two white hind feet, and black points. He is highly bred. For particulars address

ROBERT MILLIKEN, Almont, Mich

sired by Gooding's Champion, son of King's Champion, by Grinell's Champion, tracing to Mambrino and imported Messenger. Dam, Queen Anne, by Fashion Clay, by Old Henry Clay. Tim Gooding is a blood bay stallion, with black points, stands fe hands high, weighs 1,200 lbs., and coming ten years old. He will make the season of 1883 at the Commercial Hotel stables, Howell. For particulars address WHITE BROTHERS, my1-2m Commercial Hotel, Howell. MICH.

SPRINGDALE HERDS

TURNER & HUDSON LANSING, MICHIGAN,

-IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF-STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chloride of Saltym. BERKSHIRE, SUFFULK - AND -

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Largest, best and most complete herds of these breeds, and finest piggery in Michigan. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in getting these choice herds together. We warrant satisfac-tion to all who may favor us with orders.

All Breeding Stock Registered. TO CATTLE BREEDERS

A Diagram of a pedigree affords the best means for a study of the breeding of an animal. Dia grams of pedigrees correctly arranged; sale on herd catalogues compiled ready for printing— I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr., Secretary Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Assoc. je12-3m Port Huron, Mich.

STOCK AUCTIONEER FRANCIS GRAHAM

Thoroughbred Stock and general auctioneer. Offic 88 Griswold Street, Detroit. Mich. Sales conducts throughout the State. Well posted in pedigree and breeding.

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE. The bull Michigan Archduke 6th got by Marquis of Oxford 39861, out of Duchess of Cambridge by 23d Duke of Airdrie 16695. He was calved November 10, 1880, bred by Avery & Murphy, and one of the best bred bulls in the State. His stock are all fine animals. Will be sold very reasonable as I cannot use him much longer. Address

FOR SALE. I have forty registered Merino ewes for sale, of the very best strains of blood. All Vermont bred sheep: a very choice lot. JAS. W. DEY, my29tf DEVERAUX, MICH.

as I cannot use him much longer. Address my29tf WM. CONLEY, Marshall, Mich

A No. 1 Farm For Sale The farm owned by the late Abel Beers, in Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Mich., 8½ miles south of Owosso, 4 miles north of Perry, a station on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad. The farm consists of 280 acres of first class farm land, 220 acres well improved. Two good houses, two large barns, two never-failing wells, two windmills, 65 acres of wheat on the ground, 120 acres seeded down. Near school and church. For particulars apply on the premises or address. apply on the premises or address
MRS. CATHARINE R. BEERS,
ai7-tf Pittsburg, Shiawassee Co., Mich

Desirable Farm For Sale. The "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 160 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres improved; well fenced and underdrained; good buildings; fine fruit and splendid water in abundance Within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm. Information can be obtained at the farm or of fetf GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich.

Early Crown Field Peas, clean, no bugs, Canada Grown, early, grow a large strong vine that will support itself, only \$150 per bushel. French Sugar and Mangel Wurtzel Beet, Turnip and Ruta Baga, English and French seed, best produced in the world. CEO. W. HILL,

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders

CATTLE.-Shorthorns. OHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thor

oughbred Shorthorns. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence seven miles north on Gravel Road. I. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of I thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red wine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29 A D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle and thorough-ored Jersey Red Hogs. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Myli-6m*

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and other well bred stock. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Terms reasonable. my8-1y

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Pomonas, Floras, etc. Also American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. OBT. MILLIKEN, Almont, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Hambletonian lorses and Poland China Hogs. Stock for sale. Ferms easy. Correspondence solicited.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Mering je27-1y*

CEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene Sec. Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Reg. Swine. Correspondence solicited. Jai7-17* C. WIXOM, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorns
Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby
families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will
receive prompt attention.
ja17-Sm

W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland

W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich breeder ef thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. 11417* WM. & ALEX, McPHERSON, Howell Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and VV Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Conswold sheep. Stock for sale; prices reasonable.

J. M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm J. Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Young stock jny1-83-1y* JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale both bulls and heifers, on reasonable terms. Cor-respondence solicited.

A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Families represented: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bel Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown theep. Stock for sale.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered Amer can sheep, Poland-Chinas and Jersey Red swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks. P. O. Bedford, Calcoun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited. W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co. breeder of Shorthorns, also Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited

Holsteins. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. breeder of and dealer in thoroughbred an imported Holstein Cattle. First-class stock for sale

W. A. ROWLEY, breeder and dealer in Dutch Fresian (Holstein) Cattle and Regis tered Berkshire Pigs. Residence, one half mil west of Grand Trunk Depot, Mt Cloments, oi0-3m W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south.

A UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited. Devons.

A J. BURROWS, Troy, Oakland Co., proprietor of Oakland Herd of Registered
Devon cattle. Awarded seven prizes at late State
Fair on line head—two firsts, three seconds and
two thirds. Stock for sale. \$26-1y

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm, & mile east of village. Galloways.

R. P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Berlno sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited. Herefords.

BOOK FARM HEREFORDS. David Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondent SHEEP .- Merinos.

C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merino eep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale, rrespondence solicited. may8-ly* T.SHORT, Coldwater, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermont ad Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Corresondence solicited.

AKE BROS., Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale orrespondence solicited. B. HAMMOND, breeder of Registered Me-rino Sheep, proprietor of "Prairie Home" tock Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. Stock for sale at il times.

DAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder or registered and unregistered American Meri s. Stock for sale on very reasonable terms rrespondence solicited. Liv. Betw. HARDY, Oceola Center, Liv. ingston Co., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep, tracing to best Vermont flocks. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicated.

H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Michigan, Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood ock, descendants of most noted families of fine red animals, Size, form and density of ficece s m30-6m M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co J. I keep on hand at all times a good stock or egistered Merino sheep of my own breeding or election in Vermont. Stock always for sale.

W. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawassee Co Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po land-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-tence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich. J. S. BAMBEE, Highland, Michigan, Oakland J. Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of thor A, oughbred Merino Sneep. A large stock con tantly on hand. jai7-tf

JEVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of the oughbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasing alsowhere.

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 181-17 S hropsbire Downs.

WESLEY J. GARLOCK, Howell. Michigan.
The only flock and herd of imported Shropshire sheep and improved Chester-White hogs in Livingston Co., and the oldest established in Central Michigan. All lambs this season from the imported prize ram "Roderick Dhn," bred by T. A. Parry, Shropshire, England. Orders for young stock taken now.

**Over THE GARDEN WALL " and 100 other Choice Songs and Ballads words and music for 16c. Pattern & Co., 47 Barclay st, NY

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks.

CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorns and Suffelk and Resex swine. Stock for Sale-respondence solicited. Jerome, Mich. 1985 GEO. B. COLE, Lansing, Mich, breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded Correspondence solicited. of 63 pa W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo County, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. The breeding stook all recorded in the Ohio and American Poland China Records.

MPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for sale by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walk strille, Ont. For particulars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. je20-3m

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Oc., Mich., Breeder of pure Suffolk and Cheester White Swine Also Sliver Spangled Hamburg fowls. Choice Stock for sale.

P.VICKERY, Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swins Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circu-

TRANK C. CREGO, breeder and shipper of the choicest strains of Chester White Swines Parties desiring stock that is strictly first-class, at reasonable prices, should address us at once at Strickland, Isabella Co., Mich.

DICHARDSON & REED, Jackson, breeders and shippers of Chester White Swine. We are now ready to book orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia County, Mich., breeder and shipper of Chester White Swins, ored from stock obtained from the celebrated herd of S. H. Todd, Ohio, and S. G. Taylor, Cass Co., Mich., and the best strains of blood in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Young stock for sale, not akin, also Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited, satisfaction guaranteed.

New York Breeders.

SHEEP .- American Merinos. J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Breeder
of registered Merino sheep.
Young stock
my91y*

Ohio Breeders.

SHEEP-Spanish Merinos. CAMPBELL, Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio, breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Meri-theep. Prize Winners, Stock for sale. s19-ly W. THOMAS, Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio

D. Breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino heep; all registered in Vermont Register. Fine ock always for sale.

Indiana Breeders. OR SALE.—Extra thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs from recorded stock. Pigs three months old \$10 each, sired by my famous male Hopeful Vonderweight, 750 pounds. Pedigree sent with ach pig. IRA N. DELINE, PLYMOUTH, IED.



Riverside Stock Farm, PLAINWELL, MICH.

LEVI ARNOLD

Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine. Registered Jersey Cattle. (A. J. C. C. H. R.,)

- BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-

and Registered Merino Sheep. Poland Chinas still a specialty Herd established in 1899. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1882 stred by five boars of the highest breeding, including U. S. of Riverside No 2851, Black Tom, sired by Tom Corwin 2d No 2037, Hopeful, sired by Hopeful No 941, and others of like quality. Pairs and trios not of kin. Stock all registered in Ohio P. C. Record. Special rates by American United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. For prices and particulars address as above.

All correspondence promptly answered. mr23-19

FOR SALE. A choice lot of American Merino bucks, Poland thina swine bred from some of the best families in thin and Michigan. Also some choice young horthorn helfers and bulls. Prices reasonable. forrespondence solicited. All stock guaranteed.

Box 450, Howell, Mich.

Breeder of Pure-bred Recorded POLAND CHINA SWINE, PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH. My herd is dark in color and bred from the most noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pigs sired by Arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful. Murphy's W. S. and Dixie. Stock first class. Prices reasonable. Special rates by express.

SHORTHORNS For Sale.

Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking trains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold ery reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecumseh, Mich FOR SALE.

A four year old Hambletonian mare by Louis
Napoleon; dam, a granddaughter of Mambrino
Chief. Also two Shorthorn cows CHEAP, three
and six years old; dark red, will calve in two and
our weeks; registered stock. Also an imported
Cotswold ram. Address
[e12tf J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich. "SCOTCH COLLIES."

Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have lately made several additions to my kennel of college of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymonth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. Address mr6tf. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich. **Greenwood Stock Farm** A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for safe at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and rice not stdin. My herd numbers about 200 head, nolading descendants from some of the most noted amilies. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. Spring Brook Breeding Farm.

Fresh Importation of Holsteins. Our importation of Holsteins or Dutch-Friesians as just arrived in good shape, and are a very nice of. We can spare a few first class animals at rea-

> PHELPS & SEELEY. North Farmington, Mich. FOR SALE.

Imported Hampshire and Southdown Yearling Rams, and Berkshire Pigs of approved breeding for sale. Address, McGREGOR& PHILLIPS, Alta Vista Breeding Farm, St. Clair, Mich. Mr27-tf.

L. K. BEACH. A. J. MURPHY. SOMEBODY.

nebody thinks the world all wrong And never has a word in its praise; nebody sings the whole day long, Likes the world in all its ways. nebody says it's a queer old place, Where none of the people do as they should, Then somebody thinks it full of grace And wouldn't change the folks if he could

Somebody calls it cruel and cold, Full of sin and sorrow and pain, Where life is but a search for gold, And souls are lost in selfish gain. ebody merrily laughs-and cries, " Hurrah for such a dear old earth, Success shall crown the man who tries To make his mark by honest worth.

Somebody groans and shakes his head, Calls his lot a wretched one; mebody wishes that he were dead, 'Cause somebody else has all the fun. But still, I fancy, you're sure to find, Through good or evil, or pain or care, One certain fact-so make up your mind That-Somebody always gets his share. -Pearl Eytinge

DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES.

(Dicentra Cucullaria.) Oh! Mamma! Mamma! What do you think Cried out my merry May. "As sure as you live and breathe and wink, It's the fairles' washing day.

"Twe been in the woods with Bell and Grace And I know what I talk about, For under the trees in every place,

Their clothes were hanging out. "Tiny breeches, as white as snow. Hung on the stems to dry, Swinging and dancing, row on row, Whenever a wind goes by,

- Just as cunning as clothes can be, Puckered around the band; -But never a fairy could we see, Not even a little hand.

But, mamma, they hung no aprons there, Though we watched and made no noise. And oh! I'm afraid-and it isn't fair-That the fairies all are boys!" -Rose Terry Cooke.

IN LIFE'S LATE SPRING.

Aye, God has given me length of days, An eye to see, a heart to feel: The sunshine lies on pleasant ways, And when spring comes, around me steal Soft airs, with breath of opening flowers, As sweet, as soft as in past hours,

The skies are pale, night lingers long On all the awakening earth, the sea Forgets its late tumultuous song. Buds swell on waiting bush and tree, The robin seeks his ancient home, Blithely content no more to roam

Once sprang my soul like bird in air, Full of delightful promise rare, Passed outward through the gates ajar, And spread over hill and field delight

Rejoice who may-there are some hearts So desolate and sore oppressed That naught unclouded joy imparts. That ask not bliss, but only rest, Oh, Spring! be merciful to such, And solace by thy healing touch.



LOVE IN ASHES.

"Scant of nine, and the washing all out," mused thrifty Mrs. Chutter as she scrubbed the porch. "Deacon, I'll get you to set the big tub down cellar, if you the widow if she should want to change

"Certain, wife," responded from his cart in the door-yard. "There comes Kendall's new baske

wagon, with two women in it," pursued this morning. Well, a little high toned the lady, wringing her mop.

the horse that balks?" Being in the critical act of emptying a four-gallon bucket of soap, the good empty soap barrel, he observed two ladies man vouchsafed no reply. When the jellied mass had quivered and splashed into the barrel in waiting he looked up

"They'll upset! they'll be killed! Run after 'em! Do something?" shrieked Mrs. Chutter.

road.

"Don't get excited, wife; they're all right now. That girl drives like a man." And picking up his bucket, the moderate deacon marched off for a second supply of soap. But though the incident had failed to shake his nerves, it did make him oblivious of his wife's wash-tub poised on the landing of the dim stairway, and as a natural consequence he put his foot in it. The tub rolled: the deacon swayed like a pestle in a mortar: there was a lively succession of bumps, followed by a clatter and a thud, and deacon, tub, and bucket

strewed the cellar floor. "Adab and Abihu!" ejaculated the fallen saint, with sinful energy.

"What's up, uncle?" cried an anxiou voice overhead.

"I can tell you what's down," was the grim response. "Come and brace me while I try to step." The owner of the voice, a fine-looking

youth of one-and-twenty, was already groping his way among the debris, hi aunt in the rear with the camphor. The deacon's attempted locomotion re

sulted in a groan. "I must have sprained my ankle,

Harvey. If I'd postponed this tub race till after I'd been my rounds, 'twould have

been better calculation." "Oh. I wouldn't worry about m rounds, uncle. What's the hurry?'

"My customers expect me to-day, that's the point. I hate masterly to break my word. Now there's the widow Cleaves waiting for me to take her ashes, so she

can scrub after me with the boiling suds, and up at Kendall's they're clean out of "And not clean without it, eh?" laughed the young man. "See here, uncle: since

you are going to feel so uneasy about disappointing the people, why not send me in your stead?' "You, in your fine clothes! I should smile," mumbled Mrs. Chutter, with the

stopper of the camphor bottle between her

"Why can't my uncle's mantle fall upon me, auntie? I was intending to borrow the frock."

"Well, if I do say it, you've got the The young lady resumed the reins; the

Vance common-sense. Some young men of your bringing up would be ashamed to stir. drive a soap cart.

"Humph! Some young men would be fools," said the deacon, with warmth. deliver such soap as I make. If you've a mind to run the team to-day, Harvey, I shall be obleeged to you."

Fifteen minutes later the worthy deacon was extending his aching length upon the sitting-room lounge, and gazing through the open window after his youthful proxy, who, duly initiated into the mysteries of the calling, was driving away in the big blue cart. Behind jounced and creaked an empty ash-bin, flanked by two covered barrels of soap; but the swinging seat was clean and comfortable, command ing a fine view of the surrounding country.

A half mile and more the road wound through his uncle's fertile acres, for Deacon Chutter was withal a farmer. Farming, indeed, was his chief vocation, soapboiling being an accessory venture grow ing out of sundry extensive experiments in the use of leached ashes as a fertilizer. It was one of those tuneful mornings in early June when all nature joins in a glad doxology. The newly arrived bobolinks, tipsy with glee, carolled in the meadows. The orioles, hanging their hammocks in the elms, could scarcely work for singing. Gay breezes whispered love to the graceful young clover, then danced away to flirt with the coy hill-side birches. Everywhere were life and motion irradiated by the benignant sun. For Harvey Vance's study weakened eyes there was too much glare, too much flutter. He lost no time

in putting on his blue goggles. Who cares if they do make me look like a frog-?" mused he, as he settled them astride his aristocratic nose. "Thanks to them, and to change of air, my poor optics are undoubtedly improving. I shall be back to college by fall. Ha! ha! if the fellows could only see me now!" And here to the infinite surprise of staid Dobbin, his new master broke into a rollicking class song-a song abruptly ended as a turn in the road revealed a

near farm-house. "If I peddle soap, I'll peddle it with due decorum," soliloquized the youth, knocking upon the back door with the handle of

his whip. To have seen the capable air with which he measured ashes bushel by bushel, giving in exchange money or gallons of soap, according to the customer's desire, one would have pronounced him bred to the soap business. Since his month's rustication at his aunt Chutter's he had made the acquaintance of most of the farmers along the river, and these expressed their gratification at meeting "a udge's son that wasn't afraid to work,' but outside the parish limits his triumphal march terminated. He was a stranger in a strange land. One man asked if he had bought out the deacon; a second hoped he wasn't proposing to run an opposition team; and the loyal widow Cleaves could hardly be persuaded to surrender her ashes, because, forsooth, she preferred to trade with Deacon Chutter.

Obedient to his uncle's instructions at her cottage the young man took a cross-road to Kendall's, a summer hotel, familiarly styled "The Eyrie." "You'll find it a long three miles," had

been Mrs. Cleaves's parting remark. "Three miles, and not a neighbor be tween here and there: I couldn't blame her situation," mused the deacon's deputy, scanning the western horizon. "Shouldn' wonder if that cloud yonder meant business. I thought the sun was too bright thunder will drown this everlasting

Facing about to wedge in position an driving up the hill in a basket phaeton.

racket."

"That looks like Kendall's team that gave auntie such a panic this morning,' just in season to see the gay little pony thought he. "Those ladies are some of shy at the cart and go tearing down the his boarders, I suppose-Tom Cavender's mother and sister, for aught I know. I have heard they were stopping at the Evrie. Goodness! wouldn't it be a joke if I should fall in with them to-day!"

Meanwhile the younger lady in the carriage was merrily commenting on the quasi soap-man's active figure, con picuously and amply clad in the deacon's canvass frock and overalls.

"I hope he isn't a perambulating mani "It's the very cart that frightened the

pony!" was the terrified response. "Do et me get out, Lila! Oh! oh!" But already the horse was backing

down the hill. Harvey sprang from the cart, and grasped the refractory animal by the bridle just in season to prevent the carriage from overturning in the ditch.

"Thank you, sir-thank you very nuch," said the girlish driver, the color rushing back to her face. "Now if you'll be kind enough to lead our pony past your cart we shall be yet more obliged. "A pretty girl-stylish too, but abomin ably patronizing," thought the young Sophomore, stalking resentfully at the

pony's head. "There, now your cart is behind us, we shall have no further trouble. I'm sorry to have detained you, sir. Infinitely obliged.'

In leaving the ladies Harvey mechanically raised his hat, the deacon's hatalas! yellowed and frayed by farm service. The touch sent flying the ashes upon its brim, giving our receding hero the effect of being caught away in a cloud. A little blinded, but laughing behind his goggles, he went back to old Dobbin, and waited for the ladies to go on in advance.

But what ailed that surprising pony The young lady chirruped to him; he stood as stiff as the wooden horse of the

"Oh, daughter, daughter, he's balking?" cried the elder lady, who appeared to be an invalid. "If there's anything I'm afraid of, it's a balking horse."

"Allow me, madam," said Harvey, again advancing. He twisted the animal's ear a to divert his attention, then took him by

the bit and led him several paces. "See, mamma, the Lony has got over his sulks. Thank you, sir."

fractious quadruped promptly refused to

"Let me get out, Lila; I won't go another step with him.' "He doesn't seem to be going," said the 'Nobody has any call to be ashamed to daughter, with a vexed laugh. "You know you can't walk a rod. You'll surely have a relapse, mamma, if you don't sit

> still." Again Harvey led the pony. Again the tantalizing nag stiffened in his harness the instant Miss Lila took the reins Many times was this farce repeated, and many were the minutes wasted. Meantime the sky had become overcast, and thunder was muttering in the distance.

"My mother has been very ill. If she is caught in the shower she may get her death," cried Miss Lila, in distress. "Oh, what shall we do?"

"If you'll pardon the suggestion, I might drive you to the Eyrie, if that is deprecatory glance at his masquerading life.

costume. "Oh, will you? But there is your horse

and cart?" "I could come back for them." "And with all mamma's shawls and pillows the phaeton is hardly wide

enough for us two." "That is true; it is a Lilliputian affair." The youth was gravely testing its light

springs and braces. "Is there danger of breaking down!

Then you go with mamma, and I'll drive the cart. "Lila Cavender! The idea!" expostulat-

ed the invalid. "Tom Cavender's mother and sister, by the ashes of my uncle! Confound it, what a scrape!" was the young soap merchant's inward ejaculation as he awaited the

ladies' pleasure. "What better can I do, mamma? I shall ride famously. Unless you're afraid mystified air. "But I am looking for him to trust me with your horse," the young lady added, with a glance toward Harvey. "Not in the least. He's far from being

Struck with the incongruity of the remark from such a source, Miss Lila lost all control of her dimples. "That seat is suspended between the

heavens and the earth, like Mohammed's

a fiery Bucephalus."

coffin, mamma," she jested, by way of cloaking her untimely mirth. ought to be shot into it out of a catapult." To aid the young lady in mounting, exceeding smuttiness was intensified by a when I call at the Eyrie I guess you'd seal ring that glittered upon the little finger. Miss Lila glanced curiously at the handkerchief." fine cameo with its quaint setting. Who

was this anomalous being who sported that last night." costly ornaments and quoted from the classics? And where, where had she seen that peculiar cameo before, or one just like it? Ah! now she recollected: Tom had worn it home last vacation, when he and his chum had exchanged rings. But how had this soap-man become possessed of it? Could it be that he and Harvey Vance were identical? Tom had said that Harvey was spending the summer in the neighborhood. This must be he. Yes,

she was sure of it. Obedient to the young man's will, that unaccountable pony darted away on the wings of the wind. Close behind, head down, tail up, followed old Dobbin in a heavy canter which seemed to shake the very leaves on the trees. Charged upon by the empty soap barrel, Miss Lila slipped to the other side of the seat, and clung to the ash-hin. A mile was passed two miles. The gable roofed Eyrie loomed in the distance. On sped the pony; on nbered old Dobbin; on swoop storm-cloud. A dozen guests crowded out upon the hotel piazza to witness the excit-

"How white Mrs. Cavender looks?" cried one. "Where did she pick up that fantastic driver?"

"Is that Miss Lila in the cart?" ex claimed the gentleman addressed. "Well, she's is a girl of mettle! Ha, here comes

the rain! As the phaeton dashed up he rushed out with an open umbrella to escort Mrs. Cavender into the house. In mounting

the steps she turned toward Harvey. "You have done us a great service, sir I assure you we are grateful. My daughter will see that you are recompensed for

your time and trouble." "The dickens she will!" thought the descon's indignant substitute.

Standing beneath the dripping eaves with rivulets of lye coursing down his cheeks, he assisted the moist young lady to alight. "I am-we are deeply indebted to you," she stammered, blushingly. My mother-"

"Has taken no cold, I trust," said he loftily. "Good-afternoon." And horse, cart, and driver disappeared

kitchenward. In putting the cart to rights that even ing Harvey discovered a grimy object caught between the seat and the ash-bin. It proved to be a lady's pocket-handkerchief, bearing in a corner the name of 'Lila Cavender." He handed it to his aunt for bleaching purpose, and received

in return a letter from Tom. "My mother and sister have perched at the Eyrie, on Emden Hill," it ran. "My mother is getting up from a fever, and is bound to get as high up as she can. If you're anywhere near their secluded nest, do peep in upon them. They'll be charmed

to make your acquaintance.' "I believe I'll take that handkerchief to Miss Cavender to-morrow, auntie, and have it off my mind," remarked Harvey,

carelessly, as he folded the letter. "Well-or you might send it by the stage." But Harvey was deaf to the sug. gestion.

The next evening, faultlessly attired. and minus spectacles, he presented himself at the Evrie, and was cordially welcomed by both Mrs. Cavender and her daughter. Convinced that he was not recognized as squire of the soap cart, he saw no necessity for proclaiming himself such. In making his first call why should he introduce himself as a clown?

"You've made quite a visit," was his aunt's salutation when Harvey entered the siting-room. "Was the girl glad to get her handkerchief?"

"To tell the truth, auntie, I didn't give it to her." "Humph! Strange how a handsome

memory," observed the deacon, slyly, as his wife bandaged the offending ankle. "I don't see but Harvey 'll have to call again.'

He did call again, and again, and again. Indeed his rides to the Eyrie grew so frequent that his uncle one day teasingly counselled him to buy a second saddle-

"Or get a carriage that will hold two," amended his aunt. At which the youth flushed guiltily, confirming Mrs. Chutter in her private opinion that he was "very far gone.'

He went further yet that evening-even to the length of proposing to Miss Lila.

The little coquette only laughed, and hade him not to be absurd. Absurd? He would really like to know what she meant.

Harvey looked hurt, and intimated that your destination," said Harvey, with a he, at least, was nearing the down-hill of And he didn't know her well enough.

Oh, they were both so young.

The youth eagerly protested that he knew her well enough to love her. "Besides, I'm not sure but I like another young man better."

"Oh, if you care for somebody else why, then-why, in that case-" Harvey found the English tongue terribly intricate, and rose with precipitation. "I met him first, you know," said Miss Lila, dropping her eyes apologetically,

"and I am under great obligations to "Oh, it's all right. You're all right, I mean; but I think Tom might have told

"Told you what?"

"About this other fellow." "There isn't much to tell," said Miss Lila, demurely. "He hasn't come forward." Harvey drew on his glove with a any day now, for the Eyrie is nearly out of soap.

"You bewitching little tease!" Miss Lila's cheeks were eddying with dimples deep enough to drown a man's heart. Perhaps they made Harvey's head swim. I can't say. I only know that he

laid hold of the young lady's hands at that moment in the most giddy fashion, and she seemed quite willing to let him steady "One himself in this manner. "Well Harvey, I expect to be on my legs again to morrow," observed the Harvey silently extended a hand, whose facetious deacon, at breakfast; "and

> "Thank you very much; I attended to "It didn't seem just right to keep her

better let me give that young woman her

out of it so long, Harvey," remarked his aunt, dryly, as she passed his coffee. "You ought to have paid her interest." "Humph! don't you be a mite concerned, wife," said the deacon, with a mischievous wink. "Depend upon it, Harvey has squared accounts with that young woman before this, and taken her

Mexican Traits.

note of hand. He's driven business since

that day I set him up in the cart."-

Harper's Bazar.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, traveling in New Mexico, writes:

"If the Almighty ever created a lazier creature than the average Mexican I have never met him either in life or historic reading. The Indian is a miracle of industry beside him. His highest ambition is to sit in the sun from morning until night, as lifeless and thoughtless as a log. When his larder is entirely empty and his pockets are bare of coin he may be induc ed to work until he has earned a few dollars, and then nothing will induce him to stir until the supplies are again exhausted. Few of the ordinary impulses of life will excite him to quick movement. The little anxiety concerning the future of his other day I was riding past a miserable Mexican jacal (or house built with poles and covered with mud) and saw in front of it a wagon, in the bottom of which were ten sacks of flour. Two small pigs, which had been tied in the wagon, had broken loose and torn open the sacks, Britain in 1817, in consequence of the high from which they were tossing the flour with their snouts in a lively manner. I rode to the door and shouted to the Mexican to come out. One came to the door, and I showed him the damage the pigs were doing. Instead of going out to drive them away, he returned into the house and informed the owner, who came out in a few minutes and in a most leisurely way walked up to the wagon, looked at it for a moment or two, and then clambered in and drove the pigs away.

"Mexican agriculture is still in a crude condition. In many places I have seen the American plow in use, but in many others the crooked stick is still employed. As the spade is the Irishman's favorite implement and sign manual, so is the hoe to the Mexican. They use the hoe to plant their fields, to dig their irrigating ditches, and they also use the hoe to cut their grain and to mow their grass. This latter statement may seem strange, but it is literally true that almost all hav which is cured by Mexicans is cut with a sharpened hoe. It is true that they do not cut a great deal of hay, as their small burros are generally left to forage for themselves as best they can."

COSHOCTON STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878. GENTS .- A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case a lady of over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It mproved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the ihouse. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time since-My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

From B. Frank Swan, Boston. "I have been troubled with asthma for twelve years, and have employed skillful physicians of Boston, also two of the leading officials of Augusta, without effect. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamyoung woman will weaken a chap's son's Botanic Cough Balsara."

The Year Without a Summer.

During a cold spring, like that which is just now drawing to an end, people generally console themselves with the reflection that the sun will eventually get the victory; and that summer will certainly come at last, though its coming may be delayed. Uncertain as the weather is, the general feature of the seasons recur with a regularity which warrants the con fidence thus reposed in the annual return of seed time and harvest; but there are instances on record in which even the seasons seem to have lost their characteristic features, as if the ordinary laws of meteorology had been temporarily suspended. A remarkable case of this kind, and one which the long continued cold weather of this spring makes particularly interesting just now, is that of the year 1816, which has been called "the year without a summer." A communication printed in the Congregationalist gives the following summary of the weather of this hodors of one is agin the other." remarkable vear:

January and February were mild. March was cold, April began warm and ended in snow and ice. Ice formed an inch thick in May, and fields were planted over and over again till it was too late to replant. June was the coldest ever known in this latitude; frost and ice were common. Alnearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the revolving beef. depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. There were few warm days. It was called a dry season. But little rain fell. The wind blew

steadily from the north, cold and fierce. Mothers knit extra socks and mittens for their children in the spring, and woodpiles that usually disappeared during the warm spell in front of the houses were steadily built up again. Planting and shivering were done together, and the farmers who worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. In a town in Vermont a flock of sheep belonging to a farmer had been sent as usual to their pasture. On the 17th of June a heavy snow storm fell in New England. The cold was intense.

A farmer who had a large field of corn in Tewksbury built fires around it at night to ward off the frost. Many an evening and his neighbors took turns watching them. He was rewarded with the only crop of corn in the neighborhood. Considerable damage was done in New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the Mississippi River. Fears were entertained that the sun was cooling off, and throughout New England all picnics were strictly prohibited.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months which preceded it. Ice was formed half an inch in thickness. Indian corn was so frozen that the

greater part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed in this country and in Europe On the 30th snow fell at Barnet, forty miles from London. Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for seed in the spring of 1817. It sold at from \$4 to \$5

per bushel. September furnished about two weeks of the pleasantest weather of the season. but in the latter part of the month ice formed an inch thick. October had more than its share of cold weather. November was cold and snowy. December was was mild. Very little vegetation was matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat during the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and man exhibited no life.

The average price of flour during the year in the New York market was \$13 per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter. Bread riots occurred throughout Great price of the staff of life .- New York Sun.

Work in a Great Kitchen.

No: it was not hushed, for there was simmering and sizzling and subdued sound of frying, like the attunement of an orchestra. They were notes of preparation. Occasionally a lad would dump scuttle of coke on the floor, and a white capped man would run a tongs over gridiron and make a metallic sound, like a boy with a stick on a paling. All the time however, as a bass, there was the rustle of steam, as it pulsated and throb bed through the copper tanks. There were a hundred odors in the air. Here was the faint smell of parsley, of thyme, whiffs of cloves, fragrance of mace, savors of onions, slight reeks of garlic, with acidities of lemons, all tempered, blended, and commingled into one general savory whole. It was as a Flemish picture of abundance, when one got sight of the provender, for an ice receptacle is opened for an inquisitive woman. Here lay blonde chickens, with legs of snow, white yeal, and ruddy tenderloins and marble roasting pieces, and whole sides of mutton, all garnished with their lace work of fat. In this one there is fish; and green, blue-fish, and redsnapper, with vermiculated mackerel, and cardinal-colored lobsters,-for they are boiled-with lordly striped bass, comple the ichthyological tableau. And here is the bread batch-all apart in another room-far piled up to the ceiling stand on layers the browncrusted loaves and the white crisp rolls. Then there is fragrance again; for the inquisitive woman is led by her nose to where the pastry cooks-there are six of them-are compounding their cakes. Could a whole generation of pieeaters get through these innumerable rounds of pumpkin, apple, mince, and cus tard pies? There is a great seething and tumultuousness about that huge iron drum, and the steam bursts forth now and then as if from a Hecla. But it is not mud which comes to the surface. There tumbles up in the most jolly and inviting way, done up in a linen cloth, vast quantities of dumplings! How they bob up and down in the scalding fluid! How much indigestion is there! I repress the thought, amazed at the man who patiently turns the handle of something which warts, bunions.

looks like a churn. "What might that be?" I asked. "'Hard sauce," is the reply. " Fifty pounds of the best fresh butter, about the same of sugar, and a pound of nutmegs, with four quarts of lemon juice; it takes three hours' hard working; the boss do say he is going to run her by machinery, and I wish he would," and the hard sauce compounder wipes his forehead. Just beyond at a separate table, a Frenchman was making eclairs. The crust had already been turned out, and from a huge bowl, with a brush he was giving his eclairs a glaze of chocolate. To the main kitchen the visitor returned, attracted by a new odor. Here was the roasting going on. Six, eight, ten separate ribs of beef were slowly turning, with

beef were not commingled; they were ten feet apart. "Never would do, ma'am," said the roaster; "them two things-beef and mutton-has to be kept apart-the And taking a winch from a nail, he wound up a jack which was four feet high. Then, the whole machinery, which had been going round in a slow, majestic way quickened its pace. "It's the touchoff at the end that does the business." Then this really great roaster took a basting-spoon that would hold a most every green thing was killed; fruit quart, and slowly trickled the gravy over

> "Billy, show madam the fish-bilers." Billy took off a cover neatly balanced by a chain pulley and weight, and showed in a huge copper kettle, divided into various compartments, the salmon and striped bass which were boiling. Steam pipes gave the necessary heat. During the short interval the visitor had spent in ex amining the other portions of the kitchen the scene in this particular locality had changed. Now there was a row of voices, a din of feet, and great odors of cooking meat. Beefsteaks were spluttering; flares of fire from gushing fat wuffed up along a vista of broilers; waiters came rushing in with bowls; plates clattered, and spoons beaten, tattoo-like, on the china. People were so busy roasting, broiling, stewing, that it was no time to ask questions. Where was this? Where was it all happening? Why, in the largest luncheon and dinner restaurant in the great

How One-Armed Men Care for Them-

metropolis of New York .- New York

He was a big man, with heavy sidewhiskers and a military air that betokened long service under fire; and was a onearmed man. The empty sleeve that hung at his right side told of glory sought and of peril undergone. He was seated in an Eighth street restaurant, leisurely breakfasting, and going through the motions of the meal with a graceful ease that betokened a man of high breeding.

"Never mind the knife and fork," he said, as the obsequious waiter placed those useful implements beside the savory steak that formed the basis of the meal; "I am already provided." So saying he drew from his pocket a small morocco case, and removed from it an ivory handled instrument, highly polished, that looking strikingly surgical in its spotless brilliancy. Opening this by the aid of his mouth and his remaining hand he disclosed what proved to be a knife and fork combined. One side was a well-sharpen ed knife, and at the ends were three broad prongs that served well the purposes of a fork. The cutting of the steak was done gracefully and thoroughly, and then

breakfast he By this time the writer, anxious to learn more of the devices of the one-armed man, took a seat at the same table and ordered his breakfast. His remarks on the ease and grace with which the veteran handled his conjoint knife and fork were well received, and the one-armed man willingly explained some of the many devices that he and others maimed in the

war resort to for self-service. "This knife and fork," he said, "were among the first inventions for one-armed men, and have been in use for many generally known. For instance, when I When I want to cut my nails I stick a explain in words. For a long time I had great trouble in buttoning my collar, but now no button can resist me. I den't believe I swear as much during the operation it easier to ead dem gwalls than to ead as most men who have two arms."

"Can you shave yourself?" "Oh, yes. There's no difficulty about

Antietam, where I lost my arm, I have be-Don't be Afraid of Work. "Don't be afraid of killing yoursel with overwork, son," is the facetious way the Burlington Hawkeye has of counseling young men to thrift. "Men seldom work o hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes; but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m., and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the intervals that kill, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, my sonyoung men who make a living by sucking the end of a cane, and who can tie a necktie in thirteen different knots, and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in a day than you can earn in a month, son; and who will go to a sheriff's sayt, 'you can nodings,' der rich man have office of the street commissioner for a marriage license. So find out what you want to be and to do, son, and take off amyselluf a mistake. My dog vos biting your coat and make success in the world The busier you are, the less evil you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holiday, and the better satisfied will the

"Rough On Corns." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns,

world be with you.

RECEIVED.

FEEDING ANIMALS. By Elliott W. Stewart. Published by the Author, Lake View, Eric Co., N.Y. Mr. Stewart, associate editor of the National Live Stock Journal, and formerly connected with Cornell University as instructor in the principles of agricultural science, has presented the public with a practical work upon the laws of animal growth, as related to the feeding of stock, which is largely made up of his own experience gained from carefully conducted experiments, extending over a period of nearly thirty years. Nor has he disdained to avail himself of the results of the best works of others by way of corroboration. There are elaborate analyses of grasses five haunches of mutton, but mutton and and forage plants, and grains, a clearly written, illustrated description of the stomach of ruminants and the processes of digestion, plans for barns, results of experiments in feeding, in fact, a very great deal of important information especially calculated to aid farmers and stockmen to a better understanding of the structure and requirements of the animals in their care, and the way to get the best returns from them.

> This is a large, copiously illustrated, handsome volume, devoted to descriptions of the insects which prey upon our fruits, which, coming as it does from the pen of so noted an entomologist as Mr. Saunders, cannot fail to be of inestimable value to horticulturists who desire to know the habits of the pests which reap to a greater or less extent, the fruits of their labor. Wherever a remedy for the depredations of an insect is known, it is given, but the fruit grower will derive the most benefit from the full descriptions of injurious insects, enabling him to understand their habits, when to look for them, and aiding his judgment in regard to how to get rid of them.

> THE BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE; or Manual of the Apiary. By Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich. It's hardly needful to say anything in regard to this valuable work, a sine qua non to the apiculturist, since Prof. Cook is an acknowledged authority on apiarian matters. The book has already reached its eight edition, a fact which indicates the high estimation in which it is held by apiarists. But this edition has been revised and enlarged, and mostly re-written, making it "up with the times" in every particular. The beginner in bee-keeping will find here information which will aid his inexperience, and the man who thinks he "knows it all" may find he has something yet to learn.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO FRUIT-GROWEDS ASSOCIATION for 1832.

From D. W. Beadle, Secretary of the Canadian Fruit-Growers Association, we have received the annual report for 1882. which is replete with valuable information, and from which we expect to give several extracts in the future.

REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL

The twelfth annual report of our State Horticultural Society, compiled by the Secretary, C. W. Garfield, is, as might be expected, an extremely interesting and useful volume. It contains full reports of the meetings of the Society, and the papers and essays read, reports of auxiliary societies, and much matter of value to those horticulturally inclined. The "Secretary's Portfolio" is a particularly interesting feature, containing as it does, gathered from all sources, carefully edited, making a department to which we all turn with interest, certain of finding the cream of horticultural literature for the year.

The Barber Grows Sarcastic.

"Vell," said the German barber of the New York Sun, near the Cooper Institute yesterday, "now we dalk apoud gwailsaind id? Dot gwail match inderests der boor beeple, alretty, pecause der man vot eads der gwails tond hof to bay for 'em. years. But we have other devices not so Dot oxcidemend in der bapers how must been cooked der canvas-pack duck vas wash my face and hand I have affixed to only for der amoosement of der rich. my basin a small brush, upon which I rub pegause der virst brincible of a boor man's my soap and thus raise the necessary suds. gooking such a dings like dot is dot he must sdeal der tuck. Und blendy boor sharp knife into the table and pass them beeple radher vood midout der duck go carefully around the edge of the blade. than sdeal won. Some boor beeple peen To tie my shoe in a bow knot required choost so bardicular like dot. I haf many long practice and no little ingenuity, but I beor gustomers had yet alretty, und I can do it easily now. How I do it I cannot nodice dot der bardicular ones sday boor, like myselluf.

"I tond dink dot vos a sgware gwaii match, pecause plendy beeple vood found 'em und bay for 'em dergedder. Py chiminy! I vood like to get myselluf up a match mit some rich chendleman. I pet that. In fact, in the twenty years since I can effery tay twenty five class of peer trink for dwenty-fife year if my packer come almost perfect in all the little arts zettles for der peer. I am bostif I could requisite for comfort."-Philadelphia do dot if I should lif so long. If I should tie, dot vood peen a goot choke on odher veller.

"Der parber by der negst shair is so much a Ney Yorker alretty dot he gomblains apowd bretty near offeryding. I half myselluf peen in so many gundries as you can shake at a sdick, bud I haf neffer such a grumpling beeple like der Ney Yorkers seen pefore. Dem gomblaine all der vile, but so gwick vot somepoddy oes to do somedings, ergh, right avay der beeple call such vellers granks. Py Chiminy Hooky! he says de law vent by der tickens und de gourts peen der private barlors of der rich. He says if dot voman vich tond some delegraph boles vant in her cellar blanted shoot tig up der sitewalk or der delegraph Bresident, she vood mighty gwick to chail peen sent.

"He says he has read in a Cherman baper like Buck von leedle choke: A he says he has read in a Cheman baper like Buck von leedle choke: A farmer vent by a rich man und says: 'See here, your dog has my cow's leck peen biting. Vot shall peen done apowd dot?' "Oh, dot's nodings," der rich man hat

'Crate Chulius Zeezer!' der rich man sayt, 'dot vos a deeferent dings. Votder teffil gomes by a gundry if boor beeble must haf vicked togs to make druble by a chendleman's broperty.'
"I haf tole dot paber I haf in dwendy

gundries der zame dings vound owid. boor beeple got der gonsolation of know-ing dot if dem keeb gwiet und behafe demselluffs dem vill all to Heffen vent und peen habby.

template show tha true and are E. V Jr., of 1 of Colors count of lows: 1 Cottonw barren v growth, stones.

O, WII a An An H:

A Color

Last n

brought

pedition. from the to wend a source, w mentione them, and fire and m as possib mossed ro as soon as devoured dreams th pleasant t realms of One of with Morn ed by som ing, found slimy. It black spe

throttle in

brace. T

patched, a

down again

his snakes!

aid of the

tance affor

they were

venom-ton party prope genial clim rock they f a living sea but a few n ordinary-to they were branches fro pines, and writhing se Realizing th they added largest stick the killing noise seeme waste into a ing. Each redoubled v fight their hundred ya hill. They distance, on the rock. so loud that unless close

thing like fo operation at The hair o straight and patent hair arms were b and the stene was sickenin after the firs than 5,000 la ing thicker came hideou peared, and hell had sw it seemed th the men were arms began t they frequer

one to do th

slaughter wa

The hours

At last morni tain of night For fifty feet a heap of str anakes. As around the tide of repti rock with ma made ready to ing that if they would he for their wo possible from struggling, bi they plunged the other sid the terrible or and after so

bleeding and s they were suff timue to Cotto took the first medical aid. unfortunate n of Dr. D. H.

THAT DREADFUL BOY.

I'm looking for a dreadful boy. Does anybody know 'im? Who's leading all the other boys The way they shouldn't go in. I think, if I could find that boy, I'd stop what he is doin',-A-bringin all the other boys

There's Tommy Green, a growing lad; The way that he is getting bad Would certainly alarm me. She feels the blame should rest upon John Brown-a recent con For Tommy was a lovely child A year ago last summer

But when I spoke to Mrs. Brown Her inmost soul was shaken To think that Mrs. Green could be So very much mistaken; assure me Johnny was As good a child as any, Except for learning naughty things From Mrs. Whiting's Benny.

And Mrs. Whiting frets because Of Mrs. Blackham's Freddy .-She fears he's taught young Benjamin Some wicked tricks already, Yet Fred is such an innocent He wouldn't think of doing wrong, Untempted by another.

O, when I think I've found the bo Whose ways are so disgracin's I always learn he's some one else And lives some other place in. And if we cannot search him out. H: w'll (most dreadful pity!) Spoil all the boys who otherwise Would ornament our city.

THE LATEST SNAKE STORY.

A Colorado Paper Distances petitors.

Last night's Denver & Rio Grande train brought three men who had just passed through an ordeal that is terrible to contemplate, and their many wounds go to show that the story they tell is but too true and horrible in its details. The men are E. W. Smith and George H. White Jr., of Pueblo, and Thomas McGough, of Colorado Springs. They detail the account of their adventure about as follows: Nine miles from the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, up the stream, is a barren wilderness of scrubby under growth, and bowlders, and rocks, and stones. The men were on a fishing expedition, and started Wednesday morning from the mouth of the Minnehaha stream to wend and wade their way toward its source, when they reached the spot above mentioned. Here night overreached them, and, having a lunch, they built a fire and made themselves as comfortable as possible on the surface of a scraggy mossed rock. Being tired and footsore, as soon as their scanty repast was eagerly devoured they were soon reveling in dreams that, perhaps, are more or less pleasant to the mind while flitting in the realms of such fancies.

One of the party had not been tangled with Morpheus long until he was awakened by something choking him, and feeling, found his strange collar was cold and slimy. It was a very fine specimen of the black species, which was girding his throttle in its anything but loving embrace. The monster was soon despatched, and the party were about to lie down again after ridding themselves of his snakeship, when they found by the aid of the dving embers and the assistance afforded by the quarter moon that they were literally surrounded by the venom-tongued trailers. Two of the party proposed to decamp for a more congenial clime, but when about to leave the rock they found themselves trampling on a living sea of serpents. The hissing and rattling became more audible, and it was but a few minutes until it was as loud as ordinary-toned voices. The men, finding they were thus surrounded, broke branches from the stubby undergrowth of pines, and commenced lashing the writhing sea of darting, hissing snakes. Realizing that they had an all-night job they added fuel to the fire, procured the largest sticks obtainable, and commenced the killing in earnest. The light and noise seemed to awaken the whole barren waste into a tempest of hissing and rattling. Each began the slaughter with redoubled vigor, vainly endeavoring to fight their way to the stream, some hundred yards away, down a slanting hill. They would gain a few paces of the distance, only to be driven back again to the rock. The rattling and hissing came so loud that their voices were not audible unless close by. The sound was something like four or five wheat-separators in operation at one time. It was terrible. The hair on their heads was standing straight and stiff like the wires on a patent hair brush. Their hands and arms were blood-stained to their elbows, and the stench from the snaky battlefield was sickening in the extreme. One hour after the first snake was killed, not less than 5,000 lay slain, and they kept coming thicker and faster. The sound became hideous, and soon the moon disappeared, and the three fishermen felt that hell had sweeter charms than the place it seemed their fate to die in. Two of the men were bitten, and their legs and arms began to swell and pain badly, and they frequently had to rest and permit one to do the killing of three.

The hours wore slowly by, and the slaughter was kept up as best they might. At last morning came and lifted the cur. tain of night from a most appalling scene. For fifty feet all around the huge rock lay a heap of stunned, squirming and dead snakes. As far as they could see all around the barren waste was a seething tide of reptiles that came toward the rock with maddening fury. Finally they made ready to run for the stream, think ing that if they gained the other side they would have a better chance to care for their wounds. Leaping as far as Possible from the rock, they ran, frantic, atruggling, bitten, and, wild with pain they plunged into the water and reached the other side, completely overcome by the terrible ordeal just passed through, and after some time bandaged their bleeding and swollen limbs. By 9 o'clock they were sufficiently recovered to contime to Cottonwood Springs, where they took the first train for Leadville to secure medical aid, arriving here last night. The unfortunate men are now under the care of Dr. D. H. Dougan. They described

the snakes as being specimens of all kinds, such as adders, vipers, copperheads, milk, house, green, and black, and among them were two hoop snakes, and a racer which they declare was no less than twenty-two feet in length. The doctor says the men are not fatally bitten, but it will be some time before the swelling and pain will disappear. They leave on to-night's train for their respective homes, feeling that they have had enough fishing and abun dance of snakes for one excursion .- Lead ville Chronicle.

What a Lie Did.

'I once had an example of how well it is to tell the truth,' said a gentleman who was once a prominent candidate for Gov ernor of Arkansas. Some time ago I was traveling on horseback through a very lonely part of the country. I was never a brave man, and I was not in the least surprised upon discovering that I was scar ed. Every rustle of the leaves, every sudden cry of a bird, startled me. I couldn't think of anything but robbers and desperadoes, and shuddered as I remembered a man, who, years ago, had been found in the woods, murdered in cold blood. Every feature of the ghastly face came up and I turned sick when the gaping wound in his throat came up with startling verisimilitude.

'While I thus reflected, a short turn of the lonely road, winding around a thickly wooded hill, brought me almost face to face with two men who seemed to be standing for me. Their horses hitched to a neighboring grape vine, and the suggestive manner in which they looked at the animal I was riding, sent a thrill, like a streak of ice-water, up my back. I saw at once that they were desperate men, and felt that they would not hesitate to kill me. Flight was out of the question, for any such move on my part would, I was convinced, prove certain death. For the first time in my life I resolved to play the bully, and assuming what I fancied was an unconcerned expression, I said, 'good morning.

"How are you?' they replied. 'Going

'I don't know that it is any of your business,' I replied. 'I don't want any tired some half-hour since, and were just going trouble with you for I have decided to off into their first naps, when the voice of a lead a better life. Never again do I want it said that I shed the blood of a human being.

desperadoes.

"At one time I could not have denied such an accusation; but, as I tell you, I have resolved never to kill another man. I hope that you will not molest me.'

"Hold on podner!" "I've got no time to talk."

"But, hold on! What's your name? "I'm Bill Potson, the outlaw, and the nan of whom you have often heard. I have killed men for less than this, and I don't want you to cause a breaking of my

"Do as you like about your resolve, said the taller of the desperadoes. I'd like to give you a bit of advice. I don't know who you, but I know that you are are not Bill Potson, the robber.'

"How do you know?" "Because I am Bill Potson, and this is

my brother.' 'Oh, Lord!' I supplicated, 'have mercy on me!

"Climb off that horse, Cap; I reckor

we'd better hang you, right here.' "I begged, but I saw no mercy in their eyes, I prayed, but I heard no answer.

"I'll teach you to go around the country, committing depredations and laving them on to me! Fine man, you are! Stole this horse, I reckon. John, get that rope off my saddle. him up right here.'

"Oh, my kind friends! I never com mitted any depredations. I am a candi date for Governor of Arkansas, and on my way to meet an opponent at a place of discussion. You wouldn't hang a Governor, would you? Just think of what your State would lose!'

"Who is your opponent? "Colonel Blacket."

"What sort of a fellow is he?"

"He's a bad man."

"Are you well acquainted with him? "I never saw him, but I know that he's bad man."

"He's a much better man than you are, or at least will soon exhibit more capacity for executive duties than you can possibly show. In short, he'll be the liveliest man

pretty soon." "They put the rope around my neck. prayed in vain. I asked the Lord to for give my sins and closed my eyes, every noment expecting to be drawn up.

"If I let you go will you promise never again to use my name.' "I swear I won't. Let me live and I'l

be a better man. I'll do anything for you and when I'm elected Governor I'll pardon

"All right, you may go this time. Take off the rope, John.'

I mounted my horse and rode away, with tearful thankfulness and a determination never to tell another lie. Next day when I reached the place of discussion, a large crowd had gathered. When I approached the people were shouting with aughter. Great Alexander! Some one was relating my experience. Shoving my way forward, I recognized in the speaker the tall man, who had accused me of taking his name. He was my opponent. I could not face the crowd, and left as rapidly as possible. The whole thing was a joke. At the election I was defeated by an overwhelming majority.-Arkansaw Traveler.

Scene at the base ball ground. A ball was knocked sideways and caught on a fly. "Foul and out!" was the cry of the umpire. A charm ing high school girl looking at the game ejac

"Ah, really, how can it be a fowl; I don't see any feathers." And she turned to her atendant with an inquiring look. "Well-oh! Yes, you see," he stammered "the reason you don't see the feathers is be-

cause it belongs to the picked nine." DELEVAN, WIS., Sept. 24, 1878. GENTS-I have taken not quite one bottle of

the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine.

D. BOYCE.

VARIETIES.

SEVERAL KINDS OF FLATS .- The "Popular Science Catechism" in Life this week takes French Flats " for a text. Thus:

What is a French flat like? It is like an edition of the Century maga

Why is it like an addition of the Century ma

Because there are about 17 continued storie o each number.

But there isn't much in the continued sto ies of the Century magazine! No, my child.

Then French flats must be very dry? They are, darling.

Are French flats healthy?" Yes, very.

Are the people in them healthy? Why?

They have to starve and go half naked to pay Why are these flats called French flats?

To distinguish them from American flats. Who are American flats? The people who live in French flats.

A MAN who has got fun in him will be funny

under the most distressing circumstances. This was illustrated recently in the case of Mr. F. Hatton, Assistant Postmaster General and editor. He was on a sleeping car from New York to Washington, and when he got up in the morning at his destination he found that his pants had been stolen. The passenger were getting off the car, and all sympathized with Hatton, but none offered him their pants He wrapped a red sleeping-car blanket around him, took a feather duster and placed the handle down his back, so that the feathers stood up over his head, and stood in the aisle of the car, when everybody laughed except the car-porter, who turned pale. Said a friend:

"Well, Frank, what are you going to do?" Frank looked at himself in the glass, and

said: "Well, I guess I'll take a hack, go up to the Secretary of the Interior, and ask to be sent

back to my reservation." The oldest man in the world could not have studied up a funnier answer in a week. Presi dent Arthur, who happened to be on board, lent Mr. Hatton the flannel cases to his pair of doubled barreled shot gun for pants, and he got home all right.

woman was heard above the noise of the cars and the rattle of the tempest. "How the wind blows!" it exclaimed. Every passenger "A bad man, I reckon,' said one of the heard the voice, gave a snort of dissatisfaction and turned over. Just as everybody had go half-asleep, again came the plaint: "How the wind blows!" Again the snorts of displeasure were heard, and again each passenger turned over. All was quiet for perhaps ten minutes Then a third time came that monotonous re mark, "How the wind blows!" An elderly gentleman in one of the center berths stuck his head through the drapery of his couch and

courteously remarked: "My dear madam, we are all under great ob ligations to you for your meteorological ob servations, but did you ever know of a wind that didn't blow?" A suppressed cachination meandered

through the car, and then all was quiet.

"Hole on heah," exclaimed a negro or trial for stealing a saddle. "Hole on heah jedge, for I'se gwine to turn State's evidence right here."

"How can you turn State's evidence when you are the only one concerned?" asked the judge.

"Don't make no diff'ence. I'se a gwine to turn State's evidence right hear, an' doan yersef commence to forgit it. Ef I turn dat evidence an' show ver zackly who stole de saddle yer'll 'low me to go about my business, won't yer, jedge?"

"Certainly, sir, if you can turn State's evidence, and tell us exactly who committed the the theft, the law will grant you liberation." stole de sadd'e myself, an' er good day gen'le men," and he walked out of the court-room before the officers could sufficiently recover from their surprise to detain him.

Two commercial tourists met in the depot the other day. "Hello, Charley," says No. 1, "I haven't seen you in an age, what are you

doing now?"

No. 2. "With the same house?"

"Yes, same old concern, but situated a little lifferently."

"How is that?" "Well. I've got an interest."

"Is that so? How long since?" "Since the first of the month."

"Let me congratulate you."

"Yes, the old man told me I'd got to take an interest in the business this year or quit. So I took the interest."

THE president of a defunct savings bank of Chicago got into a hack and rode to the Cen tral depot yesterday. Upon his arival at his destination the driver said:

"Fare, please, \$1." As the regular fare is only fifty cents, the assenger indignantly demanded of the "Jehu:'

What do you take me for?" " Fifty cents on the dollar, sir; I was afraid to say only 50 cents for the ride, for fear you would want to settle with me for twenty-fiv cents, that being fifty per cent, and the rate

at which you settled with your other credit-The hackman got his dollar, and the exbanker got something he had not thought of

"My dear man," said the doctor, as he sat by the bedside of a Wall Street speculator, your case is a very serious one." "In other words, I have sold short," said the

"That's it, exactly. It is my duty to inform ou that you may not live three days." "In other words, if the market falls anothe

eg my broker will sell me out." "That's it." "Well, it's best to look the situation square in the face, doctor. I'm going to put up more nargin and hope for a reaction. Bet you one hundred dollars my undertaker is scooper if he has me booked for May delivery." It is needless to add that he will soon be o

the street again .- Wall Street News.

A young woman calls upon her shoemaker the most fashionable artist in the city, and complains that her new boots burst on the very first day that she wore them.

"It cannot be, madam," says the artist, firm ly but respectfully; "it is simply impossible

"But look here!" says the customer, producing a package containing the boot. The artist examines it carefully and with perplexity. At last his face lights up. "I see how it was!" he cries, triumphantly; "you have been out walking with them

W'en a man hain't no good for nuffin' else, ne's jes 'bout right fur a hoss jockey. To say an unkind thing deliberately is like outting a bent pin on a chair. It is a boy's fun,

not a man's. "No, sir," said the practical man, "no bric t-bric on the mantle for me! It's a nuisance. Where's a man to put his feet?"

Young-man-who-had-his-hair-lawn-mowed-on a-warm-day says that May of 1883 was the the most disastrous within his youthful re-collection

"Mr. Isaacs, can you told me vere vash te first diamond?" "No, Mr. Yawcobs; vere vas it? "Vy, Noah's son on de ark; hewas a Shem of der fust vater."

"The dearest object to me on earth is my wife," said Jones. "Well, I'm prett_f close to you," said Smith, "for the dearest to me is my wife's wardrobe." "I would like scalloped 'oysters," she re marked. He answered, meaning to be funny. "I don't know how to scallop oysters." "Then bias some," said she.

Grumpy: "No, young ladies no longer blush. In my young days they did." Good child: "Yes, but wasn't that because you used

to say things that made them?" "You just take a bottle of my medicine," said a quack doctor to a consumptive, "and you'll never cough again." "Is it as fatal as that?" gasped the consumptive.

"Mr. Smith," said a lady at a bazaar, "won't you buy a bouquet to present to the lady you love?" "That wouldn't be right," said Mr. Smith, "I'm a married man."

Brigham Young's grave is utterly neglected, and his widows never visit it. They went there once to cry over his remains, but it made the ground so sloppy that they all caught cold. A lady friend won't allow the saleswoman to try on her gloves for her, not because it is hard work for the saleswoman, but because our lady friend will have nothing to do with counter

A college girl at Hillsdale declares she would like to be a buggy wheel, for then you know, she would always have so many felloes. Yes, but it's the hub she is most anxious to

"Oh, dear!" sighed Mrs. P., with a tooth ache. "Why can't people be born without teeth?" "If you will reflect a moment, my dear," replied Mr. P., "you will be convinced that such is the fact."

Never despise small things. The mosquit that sings sweetly by your bedside becomes a power when it gets its work in. The little tack that lies so meekly on the floor may turn in an unguarded moment and make you howl n pain. Dr. Carver in a rifle shooting match wit

Capt. Bogardus "broke 98 saucers out of 100," on Saturday. Any ambitious and able-bodied hired girl would have scorned to leave two saucers unbroken if she had really set out to mash things.

An Irishman riding to market with a sack of cotatoes in front of him discovered that his lorse was getting tired, whereupon he disnounted, saying: "It was better that he hould carry the praties, as he was fresher than he noor basts." "Did you go to the grand ball last evening?" inquired a merchant of a dude. "Yaws, I was there," was a languid reply. "What costumed did you wear!" "Oh, my wegular dwess suit, ye knaw." "Ah! then you were disguised as

It was at the close of the wedding breakfast One of the guests arose, and, glass in hand said: "I drink to the health of the bridegroom. May he see many days like this." The intention was good, but the bride looked up as it compthing hed displaced her. omething had displeased her.

"Say, Pat, what ever made you go to work for old Uncle Dan? He's the meanest man in the country." "Mane is it?" said Pat; "why, shure an' he's the foinest, ais; est-goin' master iver I had, bedad; he gives a man 15 hours to do a day's work in."

"To Borrow a Phrase.—Jack: "Say, old man, will you let me take your hat and top-coat to night? Mine are looking a little the worse for wear." Chum: "Certainly, you can have them; but don't you call that taking your partner's best and going it alone?"

Little Bertha, three years old, was spending the afternoon with her auntie, who wanted her to stay for tea, but Bertha said her mamma would "stold." "Oh, no," auntie said, "mamma wouldn't scold; she isn't dangerous." Bertha replied: "Oo des ought to be 'panked wif her once."

A boy was sent for a doctor, his mother being very ill, when, looking the street, he saw a great crowd. Then came a struggle between duty and curiosity; but he finally started for the crowd, saying: "The old lady's very bad, but she wouldn't want me to miss that the crowd, saying: "The old lady's bad, but she wouldn't want me to miss fight."

Students, after a sumptuous repast to host Students, after a sumptuous repast to nost:

"Our compliments to your kitchen and cellar.

We have agreed to have a running match, and
the one who comes out last will pay the bill.

Will you kindly give us the signal to start?"

The beaming host slowly counts one, two,
three; the students disappear round the corner
and are seen no more.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

and are seen no more.

BUTLER, N. Y., April, 11, 1882. Gentleman-I wish to acknowledge the great benefit I received from the use of your Rheu matic Syrup. I was sick for some time, and under the doctor's care, with what he called the iver complaint and rheumatism in my back and shoulders. Could find nothing to relieve me until I commenced taking Rheumatic Syrup. After taking one bottle I could feel a decide mprovement. I continued its use a short time and it cured me. I most cheerfully re ommend it to any afflicted in like manner.

Che Household.

FORCING AN ISSUE.

There is an old fable of Æsop's which represents the sun and wind as contending as to which is the stronger. They agree that whichever shall soonest compel a traveler to lay aside his cloak shall e considered most powerful. The fiercer the blasts of the wind the more closely did the wayfarer wrap his cloak about him. Then the sun shone out, bright and genial, and its warmth soon induced him to divest himself of it. The moral is too obvious to need pointing out; the fable teaches that gentle means win where harshness fails. It is not by the direct application of force that we can accomplish most. A system of leverage operated by one man will move a weight the muscle of three could not stir unaided: and everywhere in mechanics and arts we see intermediate means adopted to ef fect results which could otherwise only be brought about by the strength of Her

There is an excellent lesson here for us persuasion—or a little judicious coaxing—

says bluntly and decidedly to a child of stubborn nature "you shall not." She forces an issue between her own will and that of the child in which she has to contend against all the antagonism of its nature. She leaves herself no way of retreat; she cannot abandon her position without surrendering her authority, and a few victories won by a child under such circumstances are fatal to all after authority. The "shall not" should be a dernier resort, a sort of "last ditch." to be used only when all gentler means fail. and the conflict between authority and rebellion cannot be averted, and then rightful authority should win at all hazards. But the quick command, the peremptory order, especially when one is worried and hurried, is uttered so much more easily than a gentle request, and is too often so much more in accord with our own mental condition, that often a feeling of irritation and resistance is aroused at once, and obedience comes tardily or not at all. Then comes a repetition of the order, the "you shall" and "I won't," with all the unpleasant con comitants. A little persuasion, a reques instead of an order, avoids the autocratic use of power, the triumph of strength

over weakness, with a will broken but

unsubdued. And Richter bids us remem-

Far too few people understand the

ber that "continued rains upon blossoms

are hurtful."

evils of direct opposition by which they attempt to rule. It brings on a strife in which all is lost or won; there are no half way measures. We may instance the case of a young man or woman whose parents disapprove of a proposed matri monial alliance. How often have w seen direct opposition only hurry on the crisis, or bring about a clandestine marriage! Who can tell how often a passing fancy which would have been something to laugh at six months afterward, has been intensified into an emotion which passed for love-but was really more self-will and obstinacy-by injudiciously "forcing an issue," and two lives have been wrecked in consequence. A man of my acquaintance said the day after his mar riage: "I never would have married her only her folks said I shouldn't and I thought I'd show 'em." and the headstrong woman was soon only too glad to be set free by the courts and hide her humiliated head in her father's house. I fancy I hear some one say: "What." not oppose my daughter when she wants to marry a roue, or my son when he chooses beneath him!" You have two ways of exerting an influence; one the wind" of the fable, the absolute dictum, the "watch dog policy," the other the appeal to good sense, the persuasive eloquence of love, the use of all gentle means to alter a determination. And you may be sure that if the latter fail, the harsher measures would have been equally BEATRIX. unavailing.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

"She's only a servant girl, and that's all there is of it."

So many thoughts were aroused by this declaration that I wondered where they all were before the sentence was uttered. I thought of our judgment of externals, of our false standards of nobility, and wondered what there was about a human soul which could lead it to esteem more lightly the robe of virtue than garments dence, and tell us exactly who committed the the theft, the law will grant you liberation."

"All right; heah's fur de State's evidence. I stole de sadd'e myself, an' er good day gen'lenen," and he walked out of the court-room efore the officers could sufficiently recover it."

"The patron of a Cleveland bucket-shop was met on the street by an aged female who handed had," The Sinner Stands on Slippery Places." "Madam," said he as he handed back the document: "Don't talk to wondered that we cannot remember to me about slippery places. I have been speculating in oil for ten years; I know all about it." kind. I thought again of those influences which have bound us slaves to foolish customs from the beginning of life; I

knew that all there is in life is to grow. I wondered as I watched the birds singing and flying over my head, if our lives might not be as free; and I questioned if the time would ever be when we shall have learned by our failures how to live; if in the light of a new life our follies shall not drop away from us like a worn out garment.

I sighed at thought of what we do, and all we plan to do. There is something impracticable about all our plans, in so much as they are above us. It seems to me that the desire for something higher is all there is eternal about us, and whoever loses the upward desire has lost immortality. I thought of the mind -of thought which grows and shapes itself as a mansion rises under the hands of the builder, but who is the architect of thought? Who can win by any circumstance a fine, grand nature? After all, we shall never really enjoy anything we have not earned. True possession comes by winning. The soul must be nourished by truth in order to develop; there is no safety or content in any half way condition. All that is best and sweetest in feeling and being may come to us in the humblest station. If we do not reach out beyond the vanities of life, who can show us the grandeur of the spiritual? Who can bring good to us, unless there is something within responsive to goodness? If we have courage to climb, we shall always find something above us to cling to. Fortune may make life smiling and care free, but love and labor must come to make it noble.

I thought of many to whom this life brings little of fortunate circumstances, and I firmly believe the broadest avenues to eternal happiness lie open to those who have fought and conquered here. According to our purity of heart, our unselfishness and helpfulness, does the joy-nature expand and render us capable of exquisite happiness. I used to feel safe in thinking that however much one might be disappointed in "treasures laid up to apply in the conduct of schools, the where moth doth not corrupt," one's ideal government of children, the guidance of of Heaven could not be too high, but I be families, where many times kindness and lieve it can be, for what is Heaven but state of being, a growth into the perfecwill accomplish what it is futile to attempt tion of holiness and beauty? 'Tis only by coercion or command. There is step to the other side, and what we have enough of the "old Adam" in most sown we shall reap. The last link in this children, and in a good many children of chain of thought was to wonder why we a larger growth, to make what is im- dread either to live or die. There's noth peratively forbidden the very thing of all | ing to fear but sin. Far better live hope others they most wish to do. The very fact fully, making our natures fine and free,

that it is forbidden arouses an instinctive for we cannot assimilate anything foreign feeling of rebellion. That is an unwise to our natures, however beautiful it may and imprudent mother or teacher who be. Yet I do not wonder that those who have beautified only the perishable, fear to have their impoverished souls uncov-

ered. There is no joy in the change for those who have trusted to circumstances for influence, and neglected the building of the only monument which is eternal.

STRONG-MINDED GIRL Rustic Hall, Jackson, June 12, '88.

PUNCTUALITY.

One of the great causes of trouble in the world is the little heed given to exactness in the observance of stated times and seasons. A man will promise to call on another on a matter of business at such an hour. One will be promptly on hand, the other may be late by a few minutes or an hour, perhaps, or both may belong to the irregular order, in which case their meeting at all on that occasion is problematical.

Curiously enough mankind are prone to blame severely in another faults com- ately. It takes two boxes of berries to one mon to themselves, while ready excuses will blind them to its existence in their own case. In such cases, the delinquent spends his own time and that not his own. The same person would indignantly deny being dishonest he is so conscientious; but time is in many cases of money value, and the loss of time occasioned by the carelessness of one may work a heavy financial loss to another, besides annoy ance and worry caused by the delay.

It is true, circumstances beyond one's control will prove a hindrance to the most punctual, but we are not criticising such, yet you may be sure the man who fails to meet an engagement promptly, will assert this state of things obtains in his case every time.

We are creatures of habit and uncon sciously we often act or speak shocking untruths, which are very evident to others

though hidden from ourselves. A man makes a business appointment and is lazily conscious of an intention to keep it, but he never calls himself to sharp account for omissions of duty nor charges his mind with the necessity of fulfilling pledges. If he does not totally forget his promise he is very likely to get behind hand in fulfilling other promises, kept as loosely, or dally with any little pleasure or event that may attract him, and the moments slip by. At last hurriedly collecting his ideas, he starts off at a tremen dons pace and enters the appointed place smiling all over with the self-complacency of a man that has demonstrated his eager alertness to prove himself "as good as his word." Whether he is in season or late, if the "other fellow" is not there, a listener would hear plenty of self-laudation, with comparisons not complimentary to the "party of the second part."

Punctuality is essential to success in business, and fits neatly with integrity to form the keystone of a well-balanced character. As an employer or employe, as a public officer or a private citizen, as a professional man or a man of business, as a friend or relative, a well earned reputation for punctuality gives one high place and preference. I once heard an eminent divine of many years' experience announce. "that in all this time he had never disappointed an audience." Sickness or circumstances had sometimes unavoidably delayed him, but he had always triumphed over all at last. That record, I think, has had much to do with his great success and present high standing in the ministry. This fault is a fruitful cause of distur-

bance in domestic affairs. In this parthink and speak lovingly of all human supreme selfishness and disregard of the wishes and convenience of the other, and both parties are often in fault. The husband wants the meal hour fixed to suit thought of all the paths we travel, and I his plans of labor, and if by some unforeseen jar he is not ready at the appointed time, his plans must be carried out, and his lordly diction submitted to, and when he is ready to enter the house, the good wife, quivering with indignation that 'she has been put about" with her work and the dinner she had prepared with care has been nearly spoiled with delay, asks the cause in no pleasant quaver. Quick resentment snaps the answer that "he came as soon as he could." No softening of the matter by explanation, and feeling hurt and insulted, the little woman sits down in a most unhappy frame of mind, and with a determination to please herself hereafter as to the time of preparing meals. Next time, likely, the case will be reversed and "the men will have the waiting to do, while madam curtly assures them she "has done her

best to have the meal ready." Happiness or its opposite is evolved from the little things of life, and if persons in any relation in life are not self sacrificing in a great degree, slow to take offence, willing to give good reason for difference of judgment and careful to pains-taking to fulfill assumed obligations and duties, there will surely arise a chronic state of irritation, a morbid suspicion of injustice, an overweening selfassertion, a distrust of the words and acts of the other; with a tendency to ignore or defy the claims and rights of that other. which is sure to result in unhappiness and misery.

Let the husband and wife agree upon the hour for meals, and then let each be scrupulously careful to observe them, and one fruitful source of discord will be avoided. Necessary deviations will then be met more kindly. This is but one case where many must be met, but it is one so often recurring it may justly be used as a sample.

It is said that women as a class have little knowledge of the virtue of punctuality; that they promise without a definite purpose of fulfillment, whether it be to marry, to meet a friend, to pay a visit or to be ready at an appointed hour for church. It is claimed that with them a "few minutes" may mean an hour or two; that the morning means any time before dinner, if that is not served until 6 P. M., in short, that they have no clear conception that duty should compel them to keep their plighted word in good faith, 'They" say this is the case; how plead your sisters; guilty or not guilty?

Useful Recipes.

The following recipes, compiled from various ources, are useful at this season when "Michigan berries" are placarded in our mar kets:

STRAWEBERY CREAM.—Cap one quart ripe strawberries and sprinkle them with half a pound of pulverized sugar, and set them aside or an hour or two; then stir them into two quarts of sweetened cream; beat all well to-gether, put into a freezer and freeze.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE .- One quart of sour cream, full half teaspoon of soda, flour to make a soft dough; roll it about an inch thick; bake on pie pans in a quick oven; when done split them open; butter each piece and cover with berries and sugar. Serve with cream.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES .- Take the larges and finest berries, cap them, and to each pound of berries take a quarter of a pound of thite sugar. Strew the sugar over the berries and let them stand for three or four hours, then put them in a preserving kettle, and just as soon as they come to boil and are heated thoroughly, put them in the cans, having first heated the cans in boiling water; seal immedi-

STRAWBERRY JELLY .- Mash the berries and extract the juice; strain through a flannel jelly bag; to each pint of juice take one pound of crushed sugar; put all in the kettle together, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; put it in the glasses before it is cold and let it set unif the next day: then cover with brandied paper and tie closely.

STRAWBERRY PRESERVE.-Take the finest berries, cap and weigh them, allowing one pound of white sugar to every pound of berries-Take the inferior berries, crush and squeeze them, and strain through a jelly bag; to each pint of juice allow one pound of white sugar; put all the sugar in a preserving kettle and pour the juice over it; boil and skim; then drop the berries in and boil until soft; lift there carefully out on a dish and let them cool; con tinue to boil the syrup for ten minutes; put the berries in again and boil until clear; take them out and boil the syrup five or ten minutes longer: then put the fruit in jars and pour the syrup over them.

COVERING JELLY TUMBLERS .- A sure and simple way of covering jelly tumblers is to lay a lump of paraffine on the hot jelly, letting it. melt and spread over the top. If any doubt exists as to the jelly being hard enough for such treatment, the paraffine can be melted and poured over at any time. It is more successful as an air-tight covering than the white of an egg and similar appliances, and is easily removed by slipping a knife around the edges The whole can be used another year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE. Hunt's Remedy, -its Many Merits.

THERE are no diseases more prevalent, with, perhaps, the exception of Consumption, in this country than the Kidney and Liver complaints

and to find a remedy that would effectually relieve them has long been the aim of many afflicted sufferers. Whether our habits as a people are conducive to these diseases, or whether they may result from the peculiarity of our climate, is beyond our comprehension, and is of little value since an efficacious remedy can be had; but of one thing we are sure, that the long-afflicted public will hail with joy the specific which has again and again proved its ability to effectually cope with and eradicate these diseases. The name of this medicine is Hunt's Remedy, and it is manufactured by the Hunt's Remedy Company of Providence. It is not often that mention of a patent medicine occurs in these columns; but, when one comes under our notice possessing such undoubted merits as the one of which we speak, we cannot refrain from all other remedies fail, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them all at once to healthy action. It is sure to eradicate all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary -such as Gravel, Diabetes, Incontinence, Retention of the Urine. It has a wonderful effect on Weakness or Pain in the Back, Sides, or Loins, and has proved itself the mos reliable medicine extant for General Debility. Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appe tite, and all complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. Its efficacy in cases of that dreadful scourge and insidious destroyer, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, has been remarkable; and, if its merits rested on its success in coping with that disease alone, it would be worthy of high rank as a public benefactor. In all diseases of the Liver--as Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, and Costiveness - it quickly induces that organ to healthy action, and removes the causes at the same time. It is purely vegetable in composition, being entirely free from all mercurial or mineral poisons, and possesses rare vir-tues as a remedy for Heart Disease and Rheumamedicine full justice: but the public can obtain

full particulars in the shape of pamphlets and circulars by addressing Hunt's Remedy Company, Providence, R. I.—Scientific Times.

If you are sick Hop bitters will surely aid nature in making you well when all else fails. If you are costive and dyspeptic, or are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy for all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, ston tempting Death this mo-

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, billious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

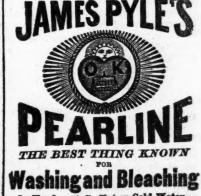
epidemic, billous and intermittent revers—by
the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin,
bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable
generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin,
rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and

comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bewels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffert



In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. SAYES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without is.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of

JAM'S PYLE, NEW YORK.

Obmoducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of billadetphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its senses," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, bins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made say," etc. Professional advice through the owns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Whee desiring information will be required to the office of at their full name and address to the office of SANKER. No questions will be answered by Some their full name and address to the office of the Famuer. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar fn order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, hou long standing, together with color and age of an mad, and what treatment, if any, has been recorted. D. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Obscure Congenital Disease Among the Colts.

SWARTZ CREEK, May 13, '83.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.—Enclosed find a description of symptoms of a disease that is troubling the colts in this vicinity. We would like to know what the disease is, and a remedy for same. Some have laid it to the sire, but colts from four different stallions are afflicted with the same disease. Some have lived to be six weeks old, while others have died in ten days. After the tenth day the joints will supperate, while the colt gradually grows weaker.

Here is another inquiry of the same

DEAR SIR.-What ails the colts? Mares fed three quarts of oats night and morn-ing apiece when at work, with good bright timothy hay; fed two quarts oats might and morning, turned out daytime when not at work. Work has been light during winter and spring. Color of mares, one black and one bay; age five years old this spring; color of horse bred years old this spring; color of horse bred to, dark dapple gray, six years old. Foaled all right; some crooked in forelegs; seemed to be stiff some in forelegs, until third day when they began to get weak, step cross-legged, cords seemed too short on back side of forelegs; gradually growing weaker, until unable to get up without help, knee joints puffed hook. without help; knee joints puffed, hock joints gave out, with swelling and inflammation: bowels loose, urinated freely, appetite good, plenty of milk from mare Mares in good healthy working condi

Answer.-The writer of the above evidently does not comprehend the difficulties of our position in attempting to diagnose diseases even of the most ordinary character, with symptoms so imperfectly described as the above. Under such circumstances we do not feel justified in venturing a diagnosis. The suppuration referred to is evidently of the synovial or secreting membrane of the joints, which may follow either acute or chronic inflammation, indicated by constant pain and constitutional excitement. The trouble complained of should receive local investigation by competent persons, to determine if possible the cause of request a more careful description of the views upon the subject.

Probably Indigestion.

Ретоякет, June 11, '83. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .- I would like to have a lit.

tle information in regard to a yoke of oxen I have. I bought them this spring and commenced work with them: they would not eat enough to keep up on. I changed their feed and did every thing I could for them. My neighbors said they had hollow horn. Their horns are warm, their eyes run, and one of them seemed out of his head for a day or two. Is there any such thing as grub in the tongue? Does it do any harm? If there is, describe how it looks, and what to do for it, and oblige, JOHN A. TUBBS.

Answer.-From the symptoms you have described, we cannot diagnose the trouble with your oxen. There are too many causes for loss of appetite, to decide which it is without seeing the animals. We want symptoms of a more definite character to justify the attempt. There is no such disease known to the veterinary profession as "hollow horn." Diseases of a constitutional character are in very many instances attributed to "hollow horn" by non-professionals. This, like similar delusions, is gradually giving way to the progress of science. The symptoms of delirium or stupor, may have been caused by grubs or larva of species of fly which, crawling up the nostrils, find lodgment in the frontal sinuses, causing irritation and sometimes active inflammation in the lining membrane, sometimes causing symptoms which may be mistaken for phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain. It is doubtful if any such condition did exist in either of your oxen. We have heard of, but know of no such disease as "grub in the tongue." Aptha, or thrust, is a disease of the mouth, manifested by small vesicles, caused by impaired digestion. The symptoms are quidding the food, increased accumulation of saliva which is discharged freely from the mouth in consequence of inflammation of its lining membrane; but from symptoms given we have no reason to suspect this condition. The probabilities are that indigestion is the primary cause of the trouble. Treatment.-Give the following: Sulphate of magnesia, two pounds; Jamaica ginger, pulv., three ounces; mix and divide into twelve powders; give one in a little warm water every night. Or, what is better, give Prof. R. Jennings' Bovine Panacea, prepared only for the diseases of cattle. Ask your druggist for it. Please observe the symptoms more care fully and write us again.

Megrims in the Horse.

EATON Co., Mich., June 8th, 188 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have a dark bay gelding with black points, five years old, weighs 1,225 lbs., which I have owned about six weeks. In purchasing he was warranted sound and all right. A few days after getting him, while drawing stone on a boat, he was taken with attack of dizziness or staggers, or something else, which caused him to back up about a length very suddenly, throwing his head around to-wards his right side. I had my back to him wards his right side. I had my once to han at the time of the attack, and before I could get to his head be was quiet again. About a week after this, while drawing a middling heavy load of sand up a steep E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

hill he was taken in the same manner, hill he was taken in the same manner, after stopping at the top to give the team breath, and backing the load and other horse probably 15 feet. We think he has worms, as he has rubbed the hair off a little on one hip, and he switches his tail as though uncomfortable; he has passed several worms about 2½ inches in length, appetite good and in good flesh and spirits, with a fine coat. Since the above described attacks he has stood all the work we could give him without showing described attacks he has stood an the work we could give him without showing any signs of sickness. If this description is definite enough to enable you to deter-mine what ails the horse I will be glad to know, and what treatment will cure or

Answer .- To your first inquiry we would say, such attacks arise from disease or mechanical causes, as a collar fitting too tight, or so fitted as to choke off the animal's wind; a collar, although it may not be too small, will sometimes rise up at the bottom causing pressure upon the jugular veins, causing a fullness of the blood-vessels in the head, followed by dizziness or temporary staggers. This condition may arise in a plethoric animal from over-heating when drawing heavy loads, in which case it is more common in summer than in winter. When arising from disease, it is usually due to temporary pressure upon the brain, from whatever cause aggravated by determination of blood to the head, generally attacking horses while at work upon the road. It is sometimes due to a morbid condition of the digestive organs, in which case occasional doses of aloes and ginger, with a moderate supply of food, will prevent the return of the fit. The bowels in horses subject to such attacks should be at all imes kept in healthy action, and when driving, particularly in warm weather, a sunshade or hood to protect the brain should be used. By such means these attacks may be warded off. To your second, give the following: pulverized nux vomica

Congenital Deformity in a Colt.

in half drachm doses, night and morning

in the feed.

WATERVLIET, June 4, '83.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Dear Sir.—Will you please tell what to do in the following case, through the columns of the Farmer: A mare colt, eight or ten days old, has had a weakness since birth in ankle joints of fore legs. The joints are so weak that the feet turn under, and when the colt walks it goes on its ankle or fetlock joints. If you will tell what to do you will confer a favor on numerous readers of the FARMER. The colt seems all right in other respects. A. N. WOODRUFF.

Answer.-Congenital deformities of the character described are not of rare occurence. Rigidity and contraction of the disease and to suggest the remedy. As muscles of the leg above the knee cause these cases are of much interest to many contraction and consequent shortening of our readers, we would respectfully of the tendons. As such cases usually require the intervention of the veterinary symptoms, aided if possible by a medical surgeon, it is better to seek such aid practitioner; the treatment they have re- without delay. Nature unaided will in ceived, and how fed and cared for. With some cases restore the parts to their norsuch assistance we will make an effort to mal condition. When veterinary aid is unravel the mystery. Any of our sub- not at hand and the limb can be brought scribers having had experience in such straight without much force, extension cases will confer a favor by giving their with the hands, together with hot fomentations and hand friction to the muscles of the leg, frequently applied, will usually relax the contracted condition of the muscles and restore their natural funcions. But when the limbs cannot be straightened without considerable force, it is usually necessary to divide the tendon, which operation requires the aid of a skillful surgeon.

> THE Japanese, profiting by the example of the great Yankee nation, have esple of the great Yankee nation, have es-tablished boards of trade and stock ex-The two last are straight Renick Rose of changes, the members of which are said to be imitating the way of Gould, Vanderbilt, Armour, McGeoch, and others of the guild of speculators. The government frowns upon such business, and acts very summarily when a chance offers to suppress this species of gambling. It was recently decided by the officials to arrest all offenders in this respect, on the stock exchanges at Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe, as well as on the rich exchanges of Tokio, Otsu and other important commercial centres. The police inspectors received their orders only on the morning of the day fixed, and strong detachments of constables-all wearing various disguises-then proceeded to the vicinity of the exchange and mingled with the crowd so as to avoid observation. A few minutes after eleven all was in readiness. Six detectives stationed inside sounded their whistles, and before the amazed speculators realized what was the matter. the exchanges were occupied by the police, the doors locked and the prisoners secured. All the books, records and papers were then taken possession of. and the whole "haul" was removed in boats to the central police station. It is get out, and so added to the crushing stated that the offense with which these men are charged is speculating in "margins." Over 700 delinquents were put in prison. Think of our police Superintendent raiding the Detrait Board of Trade because they were gambling in margins! How our "best citizens" would

THE Leavenworth, Kansas, Times, of Friday, published a pretty full report from the central portion of that State, on the present condition and promise of the corn crop. The glowing reports heretofore finding their way east are shown to be grossly exaggerated. The Times savs:

"The farmers in the region mentioned started out to make a large crop, but with a serious obstacle in defective seed, which necessitated the replanting of a large breadth of country, the first plant failing to make a good stand. Every farmer knows what this means. Since then rain has succeeded rain until to day there are hundreds of fields that have only received one plowing and many barely that Meanwhile the weeds have thickened and the hoe been resorted to on the bottom lands. This is slow work and gives small yield. This being the case, in many localities there can be no question of a diminished crop. In five counties, over which the correspondent passed, this is the condition of things, and he believes the same condition exists in other coun ties. While indications point to a fair crop not over half a yield is really assured unless we have a late fall so as to give the late starting time to mature.

*Women that have been bedridden for year have been completely cured by the use of Lydia

Stock Notes

THE recent sale of Shorthorns by Messrs Pickrell, Thomas & Smith at Harristown, Ill. was a very successful one. Seventy-two head were sold for \$30,225, an average of \$419.79 per head. The prices ran very even, only one nimal, the bull Sharon Geneva, reaching four figures, his price being \$1,100. Besides the stock mentioned by Mr. Boyden as purchased by Mr. Ball and himself, Messrs. Snow & Son of Kalamazoo, purchased the heifer Beck Taylor 14th, a Young Mary. This makes eig head that were purchased for this State.

MR. FRANK C. CREGO, of Strickland, Isabell County, reports the following sales of Chester

To Charles E. Price, Maple Rapids, Mich., \$10. To Oscar Everden, Salt River, Mich., boar

MR. G. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, reporte the following sales of Shorthorns from his Shiawassee County, cow Jenny Bell, by Treble Mazurka 25045, dam Rose by Hector 6849, a \$1 07%; August, \$1 091/2; September, \$1 111/2; Octo cow tracing to imp. Adelaide by Magnum Bonum (2243). Also to same parties the cow Thornedale Lass, by imp. Grand Duke of Thornedale 2d (31298), dam Bessie Bell 5th, bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec. Bessie Bell was got by Mac 8561, out of a cow tracing to imp. Red Rose by Baron of Kidsdale

MR. C. A. SEARING, of Lyons, Ionia Co. has sold the Shorthorn bull Duke of Lyons 45884 to M. V. Olmstead, of Orange, Ionia Co. Duke of Lyons was sired by Shepard 33867, and his dam was Fanny 8th, (Vol. 14) by Hotspur 4th 8354. Mr. Searing reports a good demand for his Chester White hogs from all over the State, and that they have given entire satisfaction to purchasers.

MESSRS. WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, of Howell, Livingston County, have two Josephine, a Rose of Sharon and four Young Mary bulls, bred by the Hamiltons of Flat Creek, which they offer on very reasonable terms They are topped with pure Bates blood, and good animals individually.

MR. WILL E. BOYDEN, of Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., sends us the following notes on his recent visit to Harristown, Ill., to attend the sale of Pickrell, Thomas & Smith.

"Thinking perhaps you would like to hear what friend Ball and I saw and did at Harristown last week, I send you a few notes. We arrived at Mr. Pickrell's farm (the place of sale,) about 7:30 A. M., Thursday; took breakfast. Then we went to looking over the cattle in the stables, and took a look at them again in the pasture just before the sale commenced. It was the finest sight I ever saw—60 or 65 head of extra good Shorthorns, all in nice fix. Barnum's great show was nowhere. Now for what we did. Mr. Ball purchased three head, as follows Beck Taylor 5th, red, calved Nov. 30th 1875, bred by E. K. Thomas, North-Mid dleton, Bourbon Co., Ky., got by Geneva 10129, out of Beck Taylor 3rd by Thorne dale Duke 15592, and her bull calf of May 13, 1883, got by Best Bull 3rd,—a straight Young Mary. Beck Taylor 5th traces to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). Maggie Taylor 3rd, calved January 25th, 1873, got by Thornedale Duke 15593, out of Maggie Taylor by Dick Taylor 5508, tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170. This cow is one of the few cows that ever beat Pickrell's Lady

few cows that ever beat Pickreii's Lady
Bride, and has taken over 30 prizes at the
principal fairs in Kentucky.
"I got four head, as follows: Lady Morton 3rd, calved July 17th, 1875, got by
Thornedale Duke 15592, out of Lady Morton by Grand Duke of Morton 5732, and
I shall call of Lan 18th by Gangya Rates her bull calf of Jan. 16th by Geneva Bates 39075. She traces to Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). Also Nora Airdrie, got by Red Airdrie 8907, and her red c. c. of Sharon. Ball says I got a splendid bargain on them."

On Saturday evening last, a frightful accident occurred at Sunderland, County of Durham, England. At a performance given in a public hall a large number of children attended, reports say several thousand. To facilitate the taking of tickets from the children entering the gallery, the agent had partly closed the On Saturday evening last, a frightful gallery, the agent had partly closed the door at the top of the first flight of stairs leading to the gallery by bolting the door to the floor, leaving only a space of about 20 inches, through which the children could pass only one at a time. The stairway above this door is winding and about six feet wide. The children passed in without accident, but through some unaccountable oversight the door was not opened, and after the entertainment closed and the large audience were dispersing, a crush occurred at this narrow passage on the stairs. Some 1,200 children started down from the gallery, filling the narrow stairway to suffocation. Those behind, ignorant of what was going on below, pressed on in their eagerness to could not regain their feet before others fell on top, and still others, till the stairway was piled seven or eight deep with screaming, groaning, and dying children. some were trampled to death, some liter lly suffocated, and many others fright fully crushed and injured, their clothes torn from their bodies, and their faces and hands scratched, bruised and bleed ing in the mad struggle. Yesterday's cable dispatches reported 197 dead, be sides a large number more or less serious

One Suffering Soul Happy,

"If I can send one suffering soul to writes James Corbin, of Washburn, Ill., I will be happy. Samaritan Neraine cured me, and will

cure all cases of fits." \$1.50.

Rean's Hay Stacker. Bean's Hay Machine is guaranteed to nore work and put up more hay at half the cost than by any other method. Operated by five employes (two men and three boys) it will take the hay perfectly clean from the swath and pitch on to stack or wagons from 60 to 70 tons of hay per day. Messrs. Bean & Son have spent many years in experimenting with hay nachines, and it is an acknowledged fact that they have the best Stacker, Loader, Rack and Roof ever invented. Address for circular, giving full information. J. H. Bean & Son, De. catur, Illinois.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh and for Consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsapari'la is the true rem edy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and re move the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 19, 1883. Flour.-The receipts of flour in this market the past week were 5.278 bbls., and shipments wer 2,387 bbls. The week has opened with a quiet market and inquiries for stock limited to local demands. No change has been made in quotations since our last report. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

To Dwight Russell, Napoleon, Mich., 'pair pigs,

ettled and considerably excited over the collans To Charles E. Price, Maple Rapids, Mich., pair pigs, \$20.

To Albert Hance, Salt River, Mich., sow pig, it looked like a panic among dealers who were carrying contracts, and many of them closed out at the best offer they could get without reference pig, \$10.
To Lot T. Bray, Mt. Clair, Hendricks County, Ind., sow pig, \$10. tures were weak and kept working downward until near the close when the market rallied somewhat Quotations closed at the following range: No. 1 white, \$106%; No. 2 do, 931/c; No. 8 do, 80c; No. herd: To C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, 2 red, \$1 13%; No. 3 do, \$1 08%; rejected, 711/20 futures closing prices were as follows: July,

> Corn.-Neglected, and an unsettled feeling pre ails. Demands are exceedingly limited. Two carloads of No. 2 corn were sold yesterday at 57c High mixed corn was offered at 58c, but could no

ber, \$1 13%

Oats .- The market continues quiet and unse tled, but prices are lower. Sales yesterday includ ed two carloads of No. 2 oats at 42%c; one carload by sample at 44c, and one do at 441/2c; No. 2 white ats were offered at 46c. Rye.-Nothing doing. About 55@58c per bu

would probably be paid.

Feed.—Unsettled and neglected. Bran would

ot bring more than \$12@12 25; coarse middlings are worth about \$12 and fine \$16 50 Butter.-Receivers report accumulations is storage for which there is almost no demand. Fine tock is offered at 15@16c and creamery at 20c. Cheese,-Inactive and weaker. Choice ful cream State is quoted at 13@13½c, while second

quality brings about 12@121/26 P b.

Eggs.—Market steady and firm at 16c per doz Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation are 28@30c per lb. Beans.-Quiet but unchanged in quotation Picked, \$2@2 15. Unpicked are nominal at \$1 25

Dried Fruit .- Market dull; apples, 8@81/4c evaporated fruit, 14c; peaches, 15@16c; evapor ated, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 29@30c; raspberries

10@11c; California plums, 18c. Honey.—Dull and weak. Fine white comb is quoted at 15@16c; strained, 12½c.

Maple Sugar.-Market quiet at about 121/2@13 or pure. Hops.—Nothing doing. From 60@65c P In could probably be obtained for choice.

Onions.-The market is well supplied with Bermudas at about \$1 40@1 50 per bushel crate. No other stock is now being offered. Potatoes .- In light demand, and values weak er. In carload lots 55c is the outside price. New southern are selling at \$3 75@4 50 per bbl.

Strawberries.-Receipts very light, and man ket firm at \$12@14 per stand. Vegetables .- The market is well stocked with nost varieties at about the following terms: Toatoes, \$4@4 50 per bushel crate; asparagus, 50@

55c; spinach, 35c; radishes, 20@25c; onions, 25@ 30c; lettuce, 45@50c; beets, 65@70c; carrots, 4(@ 50c; peas, \$1 75@2; green beans, \$1 75@2; butter do, \$2 75; cabbages about \$2 50 per bbl; cucumers. 60@70c. Provisions .- All pork products are lower, and

barreled pork and lard are unsettled. Chicago lard is quoted 1/2% per lb. lower than Detroit, the result of adulteration probably. Hogs have declined, and the provision market at present is very nnsettled. In Chicago the situation is changing every hour, and the course of the market car this market are as follows:

fess\$19	00	@\$19	25
Family do 19	50	@ 19	75
lear do 21	00	@ 21	50
ard in tierces per b	103	(@)	11
ard in kegs, per ib	111/	@	
Iams, per ib	13	@	131
houlders, per b	91/		9
Choice bacon, per B	123		13
Extra Mess beef, per bbl 13	50	@	
Callow, per to		@ 74	6
Oried beef, per 1b	- /4	@	15
Hay The following is a record	of th	ne sale	es a
he Michigan Avenue scales for the			
35 1 01 1 0			-

Monday.—9 loads: four at \$15; three at \$13; one \$10 and \$7. at \$10 and \$7.

Tuesday.—29 loads: five at \$12 50 and \$12; \$11 and \$10; two at \$14, \$13 50, \$13 and \$9; one at \$11 50,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Vards.

- 1		Suc	uruay, t	due 10,	1000.
n	The following were	the	receipts	at these	yards.
-				Sheep.	
t			No.	No.	No
	Albion		49		
n	Columbiaville		43		
-	Clyde Chelsea		39		
. 1	Chelsea		26		
t	D., G. H. & M. R'y		18	35	
-	Grand Ledge		22		
-	Howell		44		
- 1	Highland		22		
	Jonesville		27		
-	Metamora		8		30
	Northville		16		21
n	Vermontville		21	• • •	74.
_	Webberrille		21		***
e	Webberville		9		30
_	Williamston		33		
e	Drove in		3		
0	en				
	Total		. 380	35	88
0	c	ATTL	E.		-
3	The offerings of Mi	obias	n ontile		
9	The offerings of Mi	CHIG	an cattle	at these	yards

mass of helpless little ones struggling at numbered 380 head against 309 last week. There the partly closed door. Some fell and was also a large run of western cattle this week and though prices for neither class was quotably lower than last week, there was a dull feeling i the market and several loads went east in first hands. Buyers are very careful at present, and all are looking for a break in prices during this month. So far this season the number of western cattle arriving in Chicago and St. Louis has been no more than there was a demand for, but there appeared to be a feeling in the trade that very soon there will be a supply that will carry down prices, just as there was about this time last sea son. For good Michigan cattle the demand is active, as in buying them the butchers are not so apt to find them bruised, which they generally do in the western cattle. We give the following as

QUOTATIONS:

Prieschman solt volla in the state of the Strain St

heifers as 985 lbs at \$5 50, and 5 fair cows as 1,004 lbs at \$4 75.
Plotz sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock as 792 lbs at \$4 50.
Switzer & Ackley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock as 776 lbs at \$4.
Heald sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock as 796 lbs at \$4.
C Roe sold Drake 3 good oxen as 1,616 lbs at \$5, and a coarse one to Kammon weighing 1,770 lbs at \$4 25.
Judson sold Fitzpatrick 3 fair butchers' heifers as 633 lbs at \$4 25.
Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 24 westerns as 887 lbs at \$5 10, and 10 to Davis as 990 lbs at \$5 50.

SHEEP. The offerings of Michigan sheep numbered only

85 head, against 154 last week. If there are any

sheep left in Michigan, our farmers are showing their good sense in holding on to them, for it would be folly to attempt to compete with the sheep coming from the west, which are now dooding the eastern markets. Michigan sheep will be worth more money later in the season, for no one will put up these western sheep for feed ers. The 35 sheep mentioned above were a very inferior lot and sold at \$4 per hundred, on an average of 74 pounds. One sale of 170 western sheep was made at \$4 25 per hundred on an average of 95 pounds. The latter were not clipped HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 88, against 218 last week. The hog market was dull and 25 to 30 cents per hundred lower than last week. Only two sales were made. One lot of 20 av 223 lbs sold at \$6 50, and 28 av 172 lbs at \$6 35, the balance went east.

King's Yards. Monday, June 18, 1833. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 233 head of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was fair, and the offerings changed hands at abou ast weeks rates. Oberhoff sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers a

992 lbs at \$5 85

982 lbs at \$5 85.

Kalaher sold sly 8 stockers av 570 lbs at \$4 25.

Clark sold Smith 3 thin butchers' heifers av 626
lbs at \$4.

Oberhoff sold Smith 4 good butchers' steers av
960 lbs at \$5 85, and 3 fair ones av 863 lbs at \$5 35.

Platt sold Sly 18 stockers av 745 lbs at \$4 35.

Walls sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head of
good butchers' stock av 824 lbs at \$5 10.

Goodworth sold Genther 2 good butchers' steers
av 1,010 lbs at \$5 75.

Patten & White sold Genther 3 good butchers'
steers av 990 lbs at \$5 75.

Smith av 704 lbs at \$4 75.

McHugh sold John Duff 2 fair butchers' heifers 725 lbs at \$4 75, and a good cow weighing 1,590

Guilloiz sold McGee 4 thin cows av 832 lbs at good results.

Time is Conquered. \$4.20.

McHugh sold Petz 6 good butchers' steers av 936 at \$5.50.

Bliss sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$4.87½.

Walls sold Flieschman a good butchers' cows weighing 1,350 lbs at \$5.25.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts, 9,847, against 8,989 the pre vious week. The market opened up on Monday with 170 car loads of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was light, and the reports from last week's prices. Buvers however held off and to 40 cents per hundred lower than the previous week's rates. The best steers on sale brought \$6 @6 10; good to choice shippers \$5 70@5 90, and fair to medium, \$5 20@5 60. There was no change on Tuesday, but on Wednesday the eastern mar kets were better and this gave the trade a firmer tone, but sales were not made at any higher rates Of Michigan cattle: 20 steers av 1,175 lbs sold at \$5 40; 10 do av 1,021 lbs at \$5 30; 12 do av 1,086 lbs at \$5 50; 21 feeders av 841 lbs at \$5 25; 19 stockers av 708 lbs at \$4 90; 18 do av 766 do at \$4 25; 22 do av 747 lbs at \$4 50; 10 mixed butchers' av 896 lbs at \$5 25; 18 do av 1,000 lbs at \$540 Yesterday the market was dulll, and about 5 cents per hundred lower. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh-

SHEFF.—Receipts, 28,900, against 19,600 the previous week. The sheep market for the three days of the week was a bad one for sellers. Prices ruled lower than those of the previous week, and trade was dull up to Wednesday when the demand improved slightly, with fair to good clipped sheep of 30 to 30 bb selling at \$405, 90 to 100 lbs do, \$475, (2525; 100 to 120 lbs, \$5226550, culls and commou sheep, \$303.75. Only two lots of Michigan sheep were sold. They numbered 208, averaged 88 lbs and sold at \$440. Yesterday the market was steady and unchanged.

88 lbs and sold at \$4 40. Yesterday the market was steady and unchanged.

Hogs.—Receipts, 24,610 against 20,860, the previous week. The supply of hogs on Monday was made up of 37 car loads, and the market opened up with a good demand and at better prices than those of the previous week. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$6 90@7, fair to good do, \$6 60@6 80; good butchers' and mediums, \$7@7 25. Pigs, \$6 40@6 70. Yesterday the market was dull and 30 cents per hundred lower.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 34,191, against 29,354 last week. Shipments, 17,579. The market opened up on Monday with 5,550 head of cattle on sale. Trade was fairly active, the light supply being in sellers' favor, but eastern reports were unfavorable and sellers were unable to do more tha maintain prices. Extra steers sold at \$5 90@6: choice, \$5 75@5 85; good, \$5 50@5 65, and medium grades at \$5 25@5 40. Brtchers' stock was in fair emand and though canners' stock was dull there was no change in prices. Poor to choice butchers stock sold at \$3 65@5 15, and scalawags at \$2 50@ 3 25. For the balance of the week the market fluctuated but little, closing fairly firm on Saturday at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards\$5 90 @6 00 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs....... 5 75 @5 85 Good Beeves-Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs...... 5 50 @5 65 Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... 5 25 @5 40 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and beifers, for city

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(THE MIGHTY KING.)

THE HUMISTON **Food Preservative**

Perfect in Work, Safe and Harmless, Economical.

DOES ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.

Rex Magnus is a perfect food preservative, and the only one ever discovered by man, which embodies at the same time healthfulness, cheapness, certainty of results, and general adaptability for the wants of all mankind. This preservation is as its name signifies, a mighty king, a royal preservative, an invincible conquerer.

The Discoverer—A Benefacter

This field has long demanded a combination and unifying, blending and happy harmonizing of elements, agencies and forces which has been hereto fore unobtained. Men have sought for it, in all ages, and in all countries—and they have uniformally failed. Prof. R. F. Humiston, was somewhat like Morse, Franklin, Fulton and others in their respective fields, the man and the only lone, who was destined to wear the proud title of discoverer of this preparation and of a benefactor of the race

35 DAYS TEST.

REX MAGNUS has kept twenty-three kinds of Meats and other Food thirty-five days in a warm room (average 70°) and here is the testimony of the eminent scientific gentleman who had exclusive control of the experiment in his private laboratory, viz: PROF. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, OF YALE COLLEGE.

av 1,010 lbs at \$5.75.

Patten & White sold Genther 3 good butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$5.75.

McHugh rold Kammon a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 680 lbs at \$4.50.

Aldrich sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 798 lbs at \$4.50.

Kalaher sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 798 lbs at \$4.50.

Walls sold Hilderschiedt a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 648 lbs at \$4.60.

Brant sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 648 lbs at \$4.50.

Brant sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 782 lbs at \$4.50.

Reed sold Webb 5 fair butchers' steers av 972-lbs at \$5.25.

Walls sold Hilderschiedt an inxed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 782 lbs at \$4.50.

Reed sold Webb 5 fair butchers' steers av 972-lbs at \$5.25.

Walls sold Hilderschiedt suited lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 783 lbs at \$4.50.

Bliss sold Webb 5 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 866 lbs at \$5.50.

Bliss sold Webb a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 783 lbs at \$4.

Purdy sold Green 10 stockers av 527 lbs at \$4.

And a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 783 lbs at \$4.50.

McHugh Robert The Professor's report, dated March 7, '83, says ipate no ill results from its use and consider less harmful than common salt."

Thousands of equally conclusive experiments in all parts of the country have brought the same

It is an unquestioned fact that all flesh food is improved by keeping, and as "Rex Magnus" will do this it at once becomes an important factor in every family, restaurant, hotel and market. Cream Kept Fifty-Nine Days. No fear of muggy days or bad weather after this. It is equally good in any climate. Cream has

been put up in Boston and eaten in Italy forty-two days after and in Switzerland fifty-nine days after in perfect condition. It works equally well with A Trial will Prove it.

In these days of bombastical essays, some per ons may call in question the statements made in reference to "Rex Magnus," and the wonderful results and benefits accomplished by its use. Our answer to all such persons is this, viz.: It will do all that is claimed for it, and a trial will prove this statement. It must not be compared with

the worthless deceptions which have preceded it. It succeeds where all others have failed. How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure on your part will establish this fact to your entire satisfaction. You do not have to buy a county right, nor a costly recipe: me sell neither the one nor the other. Samples Mailed Postpaid.

We do offer, however, to supply you-in case your grocer, druggist, or general store keeper hasn't it on hand-with any brand of "Rex Magnus" which you may desire, upon receipt of the price. We will prepay postage charges on ample packages. The several brands and their respective uses and functions are herewith menioned as a guide to readers: (It will not do to use for anything else than designated, as long experience proves it to be necessary for different combinations.) Brands and Prices.

Viandine" for preserving meats, fish and game, "Viandine" for preserving oysters, clams, lob "Ocean Wave" for preserving oysters, clams, lob sters, &c., 50 cts. per lb "Pearl" for preserving cream, \$1. per lb "Snow Flake" for preserving milk, cheese an butter, 50 cts. per lb butter, 50 cts. per lb.
"Queen" for preserving eggs, green corn on the
ear, &c., 50 cts. per lb.
"Aqua-Vitae" for preserving fluid extracts, without alcohol, &c., \$1. per lb.

'Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti-Mold"
are explained by their names. 50 cts. per lb.

Improves Food.

Every article of food treated by "Rex Magnus," nains perfectly sweet, natural in flavor, ripens, and indeed is enhanced in value by the effects of this king of preservative agents.

It is Tasteless and Harmless.

Banquets in New Haven, Ct., Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., have been held, at which food, treated and saved as Prof. Johnson treated his 23 articles of food, were served. These public demon strations of the wonderful effects of this prepara tion were uniformly applauded by the invited and attending guests,-and they came from every branch and walk of domestic and private life, and embraced men of national and international fame Wins Applause. The press of the country applaud the results; the people at large, both in this and every other

country, need "Rex Magnus," and, better still, i is within the reach of every one, as to price. Fresh food, in all seasons and climates, has heretofore been a luxury for the wealthy alone. Now, every one may enjoy it, by using "Rex Magnus." Send for a package and test it yourself. In writing for it, give your name, state, county and mention the brand desired. Send this paper. The Humiston Food Preserving Co.,

72 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

& CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists. PROOF BUILDING MANILLA

uis water-proof material resembles fine leather, is used roofs, outside walls of buildings, and inside in place plaster. Catalogue & W. H. FAY & CO. Camden in place free, (Estab.1866) W. H. FAY & CO. A. J.

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER

CHILLED PLOWS. Unequaled for good feet scouring, and economy in use. Best Jointer and Best Wheel made. Call on our agents, or address THREE RIVERS PLOW EO., Three Rivers, Mich.

gerrer and the second second ENSILAGE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS, 1882 and 1883, 30c. each. N.Y. Plow Co., 55 Beekman St., N.Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S



The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacca for all diseases of a febrile charac-ter in eattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

PROF. R. JENNINGS' E-vinco Liniment,



Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by **PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS**, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich

Michigan Central R. R.

Chicago Time.	Leave. going west	Arrive. from west.
New York Limited Ex	§7.20 p m	§1.00 a m
Mail, via Main & Air line	*7.20 a m	*6.35 p m
Day Express	*9.55 a m	*6.50 p m
Kal. & Three Rivers Ac	*4.25 p m	*12.10 a m
Jackson Express	*6.15 p m	*10.20 a m
Evening Express	†8.20 p m	*8.50 a m
Pacific Express	§10.10 p m	§6.40 a m
GRAND RAP	IDS TRAINS.	
Fast Express		§1.00 a m
Day Express	*9.55 a m	*6.50 p m
Grand Rapids Express.	*4.25 p m	*12.10 p m
Night Express	§10.10 p m	*8.50 a m
SAGINAW AND E	AY CITY TRA	INB.
Bay City & Sag. Exp	*7.20 a m	*7.05 p m
Marquette & Mackinaw	*9.10 a m	*10.15 p m
Marquett & Mac'w. Ex.	§5.20 p m	§11.45 a m
Night Express	†11.20 p m	*6.20 a m
TOLEDO	TRAINS.	
Cincinnati Express	*9.00 a m	*7.50 p m
St. L. Cin, Clev. and Col	§3.45 p m	§12.30 p m
Grosse Isle Accom'tion.	*5.00 p m	*9.00 a m
Cincinnati Express	§7.05 p m	§1.00 a m
Canada	Division.	
BUFFAL	TRAINS.	
Detroit Time.	Leave. going east.	Arrive. from east.

\$7.10 a m *9.05 a m \$12.35 p m *8.00 p m \$1.10 a m Atlantic Express . . Atlantic Express.....
Mail and Accommodt'n
Fast Day Express....
New York & Boston Ex
Limited Express..... \$Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. ‡Except Mondays. CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES,
City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
June 10, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill. City P. & T. Agt. June 10, 1883. Detroit, Mich.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-Cincinnati, Colum's and Chicago Express.....
Adrian, Toledo, Cleveland & Buffalo Express
Fayette, Chicago & Cincinnati Express.....

The 7 50 p m train will arrive, and the 3 45 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot

All Trains run on Detroit Time. Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m Bay City & Saginaw Exp ... *10:30 p m Bay City & Ludington Exp ... *10:30 p m Sleaving Ce-... *1:55 p n Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily. C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt, DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-WAUKEE RAILROAD.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot, etroit time, as follows: Trains Leave—
Express at 7:10 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City.
Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven and Millwaukee.
Grand Rapids Express at 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids
and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached. rains Leav

nd Grand Haven. Sieeping cas assessing rains Arrive—
Through Mail at 5:20 p. m.
Detroit Express at 12:15 p. m.
Night Express at 10:20 p. m.
Holly Express at 8:10 a. m.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R. Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on Chicago time.
Leave.
Indianapolis Express.. 7.00 am
Ind. and St. Louis Exp. 3.30 pm

All trains Daily Except Sunday. Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and ouisville.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt.
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via To e-do, Detroit time: 7.40 am; 8.45 pm; 7.05 pm.

FRANK E. BROW, General Ingener
DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETT RAILROAD.
January 15th, 1883.
Pioneer East and West Line through the Upp Peninsula of Michigan.
EAST. STATIONS. WEST.
9 15 a m L Marquette A 4 30 p.1
0 41 44 Onota 3 18 "
1 an " An Train 2 40
Municing 200 "
2 20 " Seney 12 15 "
8 00 " McMillan 11 15 a.n
5 00 40 40 40
0 00 110 110 110 110 110
Via M. C. R. R. 9 45 p.2
o of
0 25 " Lansing 5 35 "
1 45 " Jackson 4 15 "
1 25 "Detroit 5 00
Via G. R. & I. R. R.
1 00 n m Grand Rapids D 10
9 57 " Kalamazoo 2 20
The st St Impage with. Th

adies careful of Health ing the Best will now he

Can YOU afford to be without it? Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y.

VOLUN C gricultural.-Not Wind Engine-V to Grow-The F Inquires Answer

TOHNSTONE

Horse Matters.— Breed—Pawing Horse Notes. The Farm.—Pedi Shorthorns—Dir How to Build a tural Items.....

Horticultural.—Fi
Another Danger
for Training Apiarian—Handli Where to Put the Poetry .- Cutting

Aunt Jemima on the Biter was B ints.... rinary.—Umbi iting Ecraseu Farm Law.--More Aggs

NOTES

Oakland County

cinity of Roch

Miscellaneous.-W

of Wm. Graham In answer to some time ago 1 Rochester, Oakl paid a visit town of Roches two railway out of the Air Line situated in a sm runs what is kno of the Clinton R a rolling country but which has p

is evidenced by

residences and

buildings. The

place to Pontiac

no we drove out

smooth surface,

more of the sam

the State would

appearance or tl ing near them. cornfield along was at work tur grass, which the big start. The much of the soil ed to withstand to anything we Near Mr. Grahai more level, and the soil becomin Turning to the r we ride about ha bordered by beau arrive at Mr. (was in Rochester man, but we had other without kr however, gave us fact was Mr. Gra feller" would no catch the first tr in time for the se we were looking six miles away. ed to the field to there is a large a consisting of Sho Berkshire hogs The farm is man the stock to be

some 220 acres, o

cultivation. The

soil mellow and

a plentiful use of

derdraining. Ty

excellent accome

ample room for

grain crops raised

them is fitted wit

wheat and oats, a

the yard gives sto portant crop. Mr. Graham's l commenced wit Thompson, P. W of Northville. O was the cow Lad A. H. B.), once th Curtis of Addisor was bred in Ken shire, and was by Dandridge by L imported Zelia, b her Mr. Graham h now four years calves and is near She is a red in co She had her first Some purchases v tracing to the Co At the Port Hu

bought the cow V the Sanborn her little white, and v Oxford (39861) a r B. Groom of Ken Duke of Thorneds Victoria Duchess